



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-107  
Tuesday  
4 June 1991

# Daily Report

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4 June 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Ethiopia

### More Former Ministers Surrender to EPRDF

EA0206130091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to the latest news we have, as well as Prime Minister Fikre Selassie Wogderes, the following have given themselves up as well to the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] combatants:

1. [passage indistinct]
2. Tekeze Shewa Aytenfisu, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and minister of mines and energy.
3. Dr. Tsehay Gizaw, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of health.
4. Neguse Welde Mikael Gebre Hana, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister at the State Council.
5. Wendmu Ayele Meheratu, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee.
6. Tsegaye Beyene, minister at the ministerial council.
7. Tadesse Kidane Mariam, minister of urban development and housing.
8. Asegid Wolde Amanuel, WPE member and former minister of communication and transport.
9. Tadeos Harege-Weine [name as heard], WPE member and minister of industry.
10. Getachew Demese, assistant minister at the Ministry of Mines.
11. Iyasu Gebre, assistant minister at the Ministry of Education.
12. Girma Besha, interpreter at the State Council and assistant minister and alternate member of the WPE Central Committee.
13. Gizaw Neguse, [words indistinct] at the Ministry of State Farms and Coffee and Tea and WPE member.
14. Desta Asfaw, WPE member and assistant minister at the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.
15. Fiseha Yemer, assistant minister of foreign affairs.
16. Berhanu Tekola, WPE member and provincial administrator of Welega.
17. (?Ketsela Mula), WPE member and assistant minister.
18. [Name indistinct], assistant minister of culture and sport.

Another 25 high-ranking Dergue officials have surrendered peacefully. Meanwhile, two Dergue security officials were captured by our combatants when trying to hide, and they are: [names and positions indistinct] [passage omitted]

### 'Mob' Kills UN Relief Worker; 2 Said Missing

AB0306094691 Paris AFP in English 0925 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 3 (AFP)—A United Nations aid worker was dragged out of a hotel and shot dead by a mob in the eastern city of Harer, Michael Ellis of the World Food Programme (WFP) said Monday. Another aid worker was abducted, and a third is missing, Mr. Ellis said. He declined to name the three, who were all Ethiopians.

He said the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), which seized power in the capital Addis Ababa last Tuesday, was not in control of Harer, but its forces were advancing on the city. There were mass demonstrations in Harer in which one of our colleagues was hauled out of his hotel room and shot", Mr. Ellis said. The incident happened on Friday, [31 May].

Mr. Ellis declined to speculate about whether the demonstrators were hostile to the EPRDF, but informed sources here said it was almost certain that the demonstrators were protesting at the formation of an interim administration in Addis Ababa by the movement.

Mr. Ellis said four U.N. drivers had been killed this year in attacks on food convoys bringing relief supplies to famine victims. More than seven million people are threatened with famine in Ethiopia. "Food deliveries are at a standstill in the east because of the security problem", Mr. Ellis said. "As we've been through a period with inadequate supplies, there are very little reserve stocks." Drought in the east has left many farming areas without food, and fields are littered with the skeletons of animals which died of thirst or hunger. An influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing tribal war in neighboring Somalia has further strained relief efforts.

Aid officials say international donors have failed to give enough food to feed those at risk. Mr. Ellis said the WFP hoped to resume deliveries this week. "If we don't, it will be tragic", he said. The situation in the refugee camps in the east has worsened since last month, when hundreds of children were dying every week of hunger or malnutrition-related diseases, aid workers said. The daily death toll throughout the country is in the hundreds, according to officials, but it is impossible to count those who die from famine because of the turmoil in Ethiopia.

### Meles Zenawi Says EPRDF To Uphold Promises

EA0306125891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1720 GMT 2 Jun 91

[Speech by Meles Zenawi, president of the provisional Ethiopian Government on 2 June; place not given—live or recorded]



[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Until the national conference is convened and tangible agreements are reached, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has set up a provisional government and is checking all the impediments to peace and stability in the various corners of our country by making a great sacrifice. The EPRDF provisional government will not break its promise on the preparation of the conference or the formation of the transitional government. It will respect this promise now and in the future.

In the last few days since it has taken power, the EPRDF has set out priority programs for making peace and stability prevail in the country, for the urgent commencement of food aid distribution to the victims, for the continuation of social services for the people, and for the immediate resumption of government office functions. It is actively working on this and has achieved encouraging results.

Dear Ethiopian broad masses, today, when we have taken government power, we have come to realize how much the Dergue government has plunged our country into a deep abyss in the last 16 years by harshly committing our country's savings, natural resources, products and, above all, throwing her dear children into the war. We find this hard to believe.

The Dergue government plunged our country and people into a deep abyss. Besides the physical damage caused by the Dergue government, it also emptied our internal organs and hurt us. The Dergue government left everyone's throat dry and everyone's stomach empty. Our country has nothing to survive on, in all areas, even for a few days. Everything is empty. The Dergue government has left us empty-handed in an unpatriotic and irresponsible manner. This was the government, which appealed at one time in the name of the motherland and at other times in the name of Tewodros, telling us that it stood for the unity of Ethiopia.

Dear Ethiopian broad masses, we have no doubt that the people, who endured and persevered heroically to do away with the barbaric Dergue regime by paying great sacrifices, are determined to overcome their current problems. The EPRDF provisional government believes, unwaveringly, that it can solve all the problems on hand together with the broad masses of Ethiopia; however, we can only do this if all the people unite to implement our planned undertakings. Above all, let us contribute our share in our respective areas for the prevalence of absolute and complete calm, in towns and rural areas.

The Dergue remnants and other antipeace forces, who do not accept the people's progress towards peace and democratic paths, wants chaos to prevail in the country and to impede peaceful activities designed to solve the people's problems step by step. By raising the current problems, which were created by the Dergue government, they intend to sow bitterness among the people. The broad masses should recognize the intrigues of these forces against the people, struggle against them, and

contain them. I call on the people, on behalf of the EPRDF provisional government, to stand alongside the EPRDF in safeguarding the peace and stability achieved so far and to work for immediate stability. Thank you.

### **Schools Ordered Closed; More Officials Surrender**

*AB0306142691 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT  
3 Jun 91*

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, June 3 (AFP)—Ethiopia's new authorities ordered all schools closed Monday, saying they feared violence could break out. State radio said schools would remain closed until further notice because there were too many guns in the hands of residents of the capital Addis Ababa and security was still uncertain. "The possession of 80,000 guns in the capital does not permit classes to reopen," the radio said.

Many people here bought guns from deserting government soldiers who fled back into the city before the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) seized power last Tuesday. The authorities have banned all public demonstrations, saying that they could easily turn into "armed confrontations". [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, three former Ethiopian leaders gave themselves up to the EPRDF on Monday, witnesses said. The three had taken refuge in the Italian Embassy here with former acting President Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, who is still believed to be in the embassy with at least one other former official.

The three were former Deputy Prime Minister Wolle Chekol, who lost his job in a reshuffle shortly before former military strongman Mengistu Haile-Mariam fled to Zimbabwe, a senior Finance Ministry official Fassika Sidelel, and Seyoum Mekonnen, who was deputy chief of the military command. Witnesses said they drove in an Italian diplomatic car to the political school, where about 300 former officials are being held. [passage omitted]

The EPRDF is still battling for control of the country. Diplomatic sources said EPRDF guerrillas had managed to take control of the eastern city of Harer on Sunday. But there were still reports of fighting in the area, which Western diplomats say will be difficult for the EPRDF to control. Law and order has completely broken down in the east, according to relief officials. [passage omitted]

### **EPRDF Captures Harer, Moves Against Jijiga**

*AB0306152591 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT  
3 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, June 3 (AFP)—Soldiers loyal to the deposed Ethiopian Government have ransacked the eastern town of Jijiga as the forces of the new administration close in, aid workers said Monday.

The forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), which seized power in the

capital Addis Ababa last Tuesday, have captured the last stronghold of the former government—the eastern garrison city of Harer, and were pushing further east towards Jijiga, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) away, diplomats said.

Aid workers in contact with Jijiga by radio said the soldiers of the former government were "on the rampage" in the town. No further details were immediately available. [passage omitted]

### **Interim Government Issues Statement on Violence**

*EA0306200291 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic to Neighboring Countries  
1600 GMT 3 Jun 91*

[Statement by interim government; place and date not given]

[Text] Because of the absence of peace in our country, society's opportunity for learning has come under great pressure, like other sectors of livelihood. Instead of schools becoming ideal places for educating students, they had almost turned into factories producing youth to be used as cannon fodder on the battlefield. Because of the pressures of war, teachers and students were scared and could not freely learn and gain knowledge.

In particular, the Dergue government used the rural schools as a target for making innocent people submit to it, and turned the schools into objects of chaos and destruction. As a result, most schools have been closed because of the tension students have been under for a long time. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], understanding the pressures such a situation has created in the development of our country, has been making efforts to reopen schools, even during the difficult situation of the war.

Realizing that the need for education in Gojam and Gondar is great, like any other social desires, the EPRDF, soon after Operation Tewodros, did everything possible to reopen higher educational institutions in these areas in particular. Apart from convincing students and parents, it went to the extent of operating such schools by allocating a budget to employees of the schools. This is a manifestation of the EPRDF's firm desire for continuing education in our Ethiopia. The EPRDF, which has a clear and concise education policy, is heading the new interim government, and this policy will not be abolished and will be implemented practically.

Inasmuch as some parts of our country are densely populated, with a huge number of students, it is difficult to concentrate students in schools and expose them to danger unless a conducive and stable situation is created. One of these areas, and for that matter the most densely populated area, is the city of Addis Ababa. Although security in Addis Ababa is improving from day to day, that does not mean that it is fully peaceful and stable.

The security situation should be under control; yet the former government irresponsibly handed out more than 80,000 rifles and many launchers and hand grenades to parties who cannot make use of them responsibly. Unless these arms are collected, it is difficult to say that security and peace in Addis Ababa has been reliably put under control.

Hence, it is necessary to avoid a situation of endangering the lives of students of any age group in the schools, as they may become the targets of such irresponsible people. Inasmuch as it is to safeguard the lives of human beings that peace and stability are needed, it is very important to prevent students from being harmed in such a way. Based on this principle, the Ethiopian interim government advises:

1. Until the situation in Addis Ababa is put fully under control and students are safe to gain knowledge in their schools without any danger, it strongly urges students not to go to school.
2. Although regular education and examinations for this year will be delayed because of the lack of peace and security and this decision, the government will do everything possible to complete everything that has been missed this year before the end of the year. Hence, everything possible will be done to bring about peace and stability very soon, and education and examinations will continue during the vacation, and the annual educational schedule will be finished within the year.

When the Ethiopian interim government issues this temporary directive to students in Addis Ababa, parents and students are asked to cooperate in its implementation by understanding the content of the statement vis a vis the need for peace and stability. Parents should realize that sending your children to school in an unstable situation is inadvisable. We urge you to keep them at home.

### **Provisional Government Forbids Vehicle Purchases**

*EA0306221191 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Notice from the provisional government; place and date not given]

[Text] It has been learned that after the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] liberated the town of Addis Ababa from the Dergue rule, some individuals have been stealing government vehicles and selling them. Just as the parties committing these acts wish to use the property of the government and the country illegally, the buyers also want to benefit in a similarly illegal way.

If these acts continue, a considerable problem will result. Therefore, the buying or selling of vehicles is strongly forbidden from today onwards until further notice is given. Moreover, we strictly urge all those who bought

vehicles after the EPRDF took control of Addis Ababa to report to us by calling the following telephone number: 150970.

### **Sixty-Nine Former Government Officials Surrender**

*EA0306212691 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Sixty-nine high-ranking officials of the former government, among them 23 general, have surrendered peacefully to the provisional government established in Ethiopia. They are:

1. Major General Regasa Jima, who was the commander of the Third Revolutionary Army.
2. Major General Asrat Biru, who was the commander of the Second Zone and fled, exposing the Army during the Tewodros Campaign
3. Major General Abebe Wolde Mariam, deputy minister in the Ministry of Defense, head of the Organizational Department, and member of the Central Committee.
4. Major General Merdasa Lemesa, who had served as deputy commander of the Third Revolutionary Army and was recently a commander of Tewodros Task Force on the Ambo front. [passage omitted]

### **Provisional Government Statement on Fuel, Prices**

*EA0306215491 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 3 Jun 91*

[Statement by the provisional government in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] It is no secret to anyone that the cannibal and warmongering former government declared war on the oppressed people for unjust aims and placed the country in tremendous economic difficulties. It spent many millions daily. If the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] inherited anything on the morning of its liberation of the entire country, it was a destroyed economy. A situation is being facilitated in which the ravaged economy can be planned by the EPRDF and its improvement implemented. However, this current activity will bring no results without the frontline and full participation of our broad masses. As the debts we have inherited from the former government are so huge, the broad masses have no choice but to face some challenges until the issue is solved.

Among these outstanding problems, the situation in the fuel sector bequeathed to us by the Dergue is the following: stored paraffin, diesel, and petroleum in Addis Ababa and other places will last for only a very few days. In particular, paraffin and diesel are in very short supply with no (?solution seen). There is also a foreign debt of more than \$3.2 million which the Dergue did not pay. In order to find an urgent solution and [word indistinct] to this worrying problem, the

provisional government is holding talks with concerned ministries, organizations, and foreign governments. The major points to be tackled are:

1. The Ethiopia-Djibouti railway, which has stopped operating, must resume effective (?service). Its main duty must be the transport of fuel. All fuel-transporting trains in the country must be deployed from today onwards for fuel transport duties and must be ready for work in their respective (?sections) from the day and hour this statement is issued.
2. As the amount of fuel in store in Addis Ababa is so small, those of our masses who use paraffin and diesel must economize with what they have at hand and show the necessary cooperation in this regard according to a limited new quota until fuel supplies are improved.
3. As solving the problems of the people is a priority, means of how to reduce 90 percent of [words indistinct] fuel for the time being, which was previously used for defense and must be used now for solving this problem, especially the [word indistinct] stored for the jet fighter aircraft, to give service to the people.
4. Those ministries, governmental, and private organizations as well as individuals who have a necessary role in this urgent duty must make strong efforts, especially those workers in the fuel agency, railways, [word indistinct] and commercial vehicles. We call on you to carry out your efforts properly.
5. The elements against the people and criminals who were beneficiaries in the former cannibal Dergue government are making efforts to worsen the situation even further. The people must strongly and patriotically struggle against them. We call upon the people to struggle with their power against them. Strict action will be taken against those who increase prices for their own selfish ends and thereby increase the suffering of our broad masses. There will be no increase in prices.

### **EPRDF-Led Delegation To Visit Aseb**

*EA0306220691 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Text] A group from departments of various (?ministries) will leave for Aseb from Addis Ababa in two planes tomorrow to assess ways and means of urgently transporting goods from Aseb to the hinterland of Ethiopia. The group will be led by a representative from the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF].

This is in accordance with the agreement made between the Eritrean People's Liberation Front and the EPRDF to enable Aseb Port to start its service. It is expected that forces of the two organizations will do everything possible for the success of the trip.



### Interim President Denies 'Conspiracy' With U.S.

EA0306223591 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Jun 91*

[Report on news conference by interim President Meles Zenawi with unidentified reporters in Addis Ababa on 2 June]

[Excerpts] It has been confirmed that the Dergue-Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] government, which was in power until the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] took control of Addis Ababa, will no longer have any role to play in the affairs of Ethiopia. In an interview with journalists yesterday, the Ethiopian interim government president, Mr. Meles Zenawi, confirmed that the fragmented WPE will not participate in the forthcoming conference that will discuss ways and means of establishing the transitional government. Negash Muhammad was present at the interview, which took place at the Ghion Hotel:

[Negash] According to interim President Meles Zenawi, participants in next month's conference to establish a transitional government will include those who pursue a peaceful course, those parties which stood for peace, and renowned individuals. But the WPE, said Mr. Meles, inasmuch as the WPE is an organization that declared war when we called for peace, waged war when we called for dialogue, and used the Ethiopian people as cannon fodder—it will not take part in the conference for the formation of the transitional government. Inasmuch as the WPE fought until the last minute of its death with the might it believed in and finally disintegrated and went down to its grave, it cannot be exhumed and take part in the conference for the establishment of the transitional government. The issue of the WPE is a closed matter, according to Mr. Meles Zenawi's statement. [passage omitted]

In answer to the following question: While you were in London preparing for the peace talks, you entered Addis Ababa by conspiring with America for the EPRDF forces to control Addis Ababa, Mr. Meles Zenawi said: Yes, we entered Addis Ababa. But our forces did not enter Addis Ababa in conspiracy with America, as alleged. It is not something new for us to be accused of conspiracy. We have been accused of conspiring with Albania, and if we befriend another government tomorrow, this same gossip will continue. It was only to preserve law and order that we entered Addis Ababa. The forces that were close to Addis Ababa were the Dergue and the EPRDF. The Dergue collapsed. Hence, to preserve peace and law and order, the only alternative at that time was for the EPRDF army to enter Addis Ababa, and America allowed us to do so, and we did it, said interim President Meles Zenawi.

Asked what part of the country the EPRDF currently controls, he noted that his army is strengthening its power of control in western and southwestern Ethiopia and went on to say that it has deployed forces to control

border areas of southern and eastern Ethiopia. Inasmuch as the EPRDF alone cannot fully control each and every part of the country, there is a need for the people's cooperation, he added.

On the Eritrean issue, which is currently of major concern to the Ethiopian people, Mr. Meles Zenawi said that in order to end war and fratricidal war in Ethiopia, there is a need for people to build Ethiopia through goodwill and mutual interest. He went on to say that in this respect, after all organizations have done the necessary campaigning, briefing, and education on whether the Eritrean people should stay united with Ethiopia or in federation or confederation, then the Eritrean people should choose what they want in a referendum.

Turning to the issue of the interim government that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] intends to establish in Eritrea, he said the EPLF has confirmed that, apart from establishing a government similar to that which it used to run in the liberated areas, it cannot declare independence until a referendum is carried out.

In addition to this, the ports of Aseb and Mitsiwa will continue to serve the Ethiopian people as usual during the one month period that the EPRDF will lead and during the transitional government period that will be established later when the EPLF will continue to cooperate with the transitional government without declaring its independence.

What is the fate of the Ethiopian soldiers who have given themselves up to the EPLF or the EPRDF army? What about the fate of innocent people, students of higher educational institutions, and soldiers who fled the country? Mr. Meles Zenawi's reply was not lengthy. He said we have no quarrels with them. They can live in their country by working according to their professions.

Mr. Meles Zenawi affirmed that the EPRDF will make every effort to ensure human rights; the right of speech, writing, and reading; and to enable Ethiopians to live as Ethiopians with their full rights preserved and become the beneficiaries of their freedom.

He went on to say that the issue of the Ethiopian flag shall be decided by the Ethiopian people and not the EPRDF. The EPRDF will decide on its own emblem and cannot decide on the issue of the Ethiopian flag, according to the interim president.

### Explosion Reported at Addis Ababa Ammunition Dump

AB0406082691 *London BBC World Service in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun 91*

[From the "African News"]

[Text] There has been a big explosion at an ammunition dump in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. There are fears of a great many casualties. The ammunition dump is said to be close to a residential part of Addis Ababa, southeast of the city center. Reports say that one huge

explosion was followed by a number of other smaller blasts. Houses up to a mile away were damaged. A huge fire caused by the explosion is still burning strongly.

State-run radio said saboteurs were responsible for the explosion. Some reports say there was the sound of heavy gun fire from the area of the ammunition dump before the explosion. A BBC correspondent in Addis Ababa said that power supplies to some parts of the city had been disrupted. Several other ammunition dumps have been blown up in the week since Ethiopian rebels carried out their successful assault on the capital.

#### **Ammunition Depot Explosion Ignites Fuel Depot**

*AB0406095491 Paris AFP in English 0837 GMT  
4 Jun 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 4 (AFP)—An ammunition depot exploded before dawn Tuesday and set fire to the capital's largest fuel depot, engulfing an entire neighborhood in flames and blowing out windows up to three kilometres (1.8) miles away, witnesses said. Six hours later, witnesses said the fire was progressing "at an alarming rate" through the southern part of the capital where many homes are built of wood and dried mud. Witnesses said the explosions and the fire has already claimed dozens of lives.

Kenyan sound engineer John Mathai, who works for Visnews, was killed outright when the fuel depot went up. Visnews reporter Mohamed Amin was seriously wounded in the left arm but hospital officials said his life [was] not in danger.

A spokesman for the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) said the blasts may have been "sabotage." The initial explosion, which occurred at 4:25 a.m. local time (0125 GMT), was preceded by several hours of heavy machine gun and rocket fire, residents said.

The shooting was apparently a clash between the EPRDF and forces loyal to the government deposed when the EPRDF took the capital last Tuesday, [28 May]. It was the fourth ammunition depot to be blown up in the past week. A Red Cross spokesman said ambulances had been sent to take the wounded to hospital but no casualty figure was immediately available.

Loud explosions were still sending people diving for cover across the city after daybreak. The explosion occurred on the road to Debre Zeyit, site of [a] large air base. A huge pall of smoke hung over the city at dawn.

An EPRDF spokesman, Affa Tadfe, said it was suspected that "remnants of the of the old Army sabotaged the ammunition depot." Gunfire is heard here most

nights, but the exchange of fire in the early hours of Tuesday was much heavier than usual.

#### **Residents Advised To Move From Fire Area**

*EA0406101891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 0636 GMT 4 Jun 91*

["Unscheduled" announcement from the provisional administration of Addis Ababa to all residents of Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] Efforts to extinguish the fire and thwart the danger following the burning [katelo, Amharic for fire rather than explosion] of the ammunition depot at Bekulo Bet in Addis Ababa continue. In order to bring this danger under control:

1. All of you who live around the area of the fire should move away from the area:
2. Residents who live in other parts of Addis Ababa should stay at home as robbers have started looting houses of peaceful civilians, taking advantage of the situation.

The robbers have been brought under control and the necessary measures have been taken against them. We would like to warn again that anyone who attempts to take advantage of the situation to intensify the tension affecting the people will be dealt with accordingly.

[Issued by] The Provisional Administration of Addis Ababa.

#### **Fire Brigade, Hospital Workers Called for Duty**

*EA0406103091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 0700 GMT 4 Jun 91*

["Unscheduled announcement" issued by the Provisional Administration of Addis Ababa; date not given]

[Text] To Addis Ababa residents: Efforts to extinguish the fire continue. In the effort made so far, it has been possible to control the fire that had spread to civilian houses. Further efforts are being made to contain the situation. As a precaution, residents living around the danger area are again advised to stay away, and other city residents are advised to stay in their houses and protect their property. Furthermore:

1. The fire brigade headquarters and all fire brigades, and;
2. Workers in hospitals, the Red Cross, ambulance, transport, and highways, air transport, light and power, fuel distribution and depot workers are hereby notified to resume your normal duties. Other workers are notified to resume duties in the afternoon shift.

[Issued by] the Provisional Administration of Addis Ababa.

### De Klerk Gives Republic Day Address

MB3105193591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 31 May 91

[Address by President F.W. de Klerk to mark Republic Day on 31 May; place not given —live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] The commemoration today of our country's Republic Day, 30 years ago, brings us to a crossroads, in many respects. For many South Africans, 31 May has always been an eventful date. Some people see this day as negative. Others see it as a date that means peace, freedom, reconciliation, and change.

On this day in 1902, the second liberation war formally ended with the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging. For many of our people, it was a day of humiliation, and they were fearful and uncertain about the future. Nevertheless, it also introduced a period of reconciliation, which led to the establishment of our country, South Africa, on 31 May 1910. For many South Africans this was not enough. Their striving toward peace continued unceasingly until, on 31 May 1961, 30 years ago, we became a republic. They had achieved their freedom. For others, becoming a republic meant fear and uncertainty about the future, about our international relations, our trade, and our potential development. For a great many of our people, it meant nothing. Nevertheless, 31 May 1961 introduced a new period of reconciliation. Not only white South Africans, but for the first time in our history everyone began to grow together into a South African nation with a single, undivided trust and loyalty to our country. Much has been done in the 30 years since we first became a republic. Our country entered into a period of industrialization. Large infrastructural projects, such as SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation], Richards Bay, Saldanha, and Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] were tackled. Great progress was made in the economy. Dramatic technological and scientific progress was also made. Our country has indeed developed into the most powerful country in Africa and into an important regional power in this part of the world.

*Soon after South Africa became a republic, however, it became apparent that South Africa would never be completely free, would never assume its rightful place in the world, or fulfill its leadership role in southern Africa until all of its people were completely free.*

*The best endeavors to grant everybody freedom and full self-determination by means of ethnic and territorial separation did not succeed. Thirty years after we became a republic, the harsh reality remains that millions of our citizens do not enjoy the rights citizenship usually brings with it. These citizens do not feel free. They feel dominated, disadvantaged, and deprived of rights. For them, the commemoration of Republic Day has very little meaning. South Africa, therefore, still is a divided country, and a house divided in itself, so the Bible teaches us, cannot remain standing. It is rent asunder and falls.*

*We began to experience and perceive this increasingly, especially in the eighties. We have been caught up in a continuing spiral of suspicion, conflict, violence, and intimidation for far too long. For all too long we have been in a dead end of international isolation, and the negative consequences did not fail to ensue.*

*That is not what the vast majority of all South Africans want. They want peace. They wish to replace division and conflict with reconciliation and security. They wish to see an end to violence, fear, intimidation, and suspicion, so that they, their families, and their property may be safe. They want prosperity. They wish to see an end to sanctions, boycotts, embargoes, and disinvestment. They wish to be part of a growing economy able to provide employment opportunities and better living conditions for all. They want progress, they want effective education and training, health and welfare services, and adequate housing and recreational amenities. They want participation. They wish to be fully part of South Africa. They are asking for representation at every level of government so that they may be loyal to South Africa together, and be proud together, of belonging to a strong and united nation. This they want to do without sacrificing their own unique cultures and traditions.*

Being cautious is normal. It is universal, and characterizes the successful democracies of our own times. It is the cornerstone on which a nation can and must be built. It can also be realized in South Africa. That is our goal, we can reach it, we can break out of the dead end of division, resistance, poverty and rejection. We can break through to peace, progress, prosperity, and representation for all. To simply say it is not enough. Everyone, all political parties and movements, all South Africans must work hard. Everyone must stand up and be counted: be counted for peace and reconciliation through negotiations; be counted against violence, intimidation and the senseless loss of life and the destruction of property. Violence and intimidation is currently the most significant obstacle to a new South Africa. Fellow countrymen, we are standing on the eve of a breakthrough, internally and internationally. International isolation is beginning to wane. Boycotts and sanctions are crumbling. If it were not for the violence, new investments would be streaming into the country, helping to bring about an end to joblessness and poverty.

*The government and other parties are ready for a multi-party conference as a forerunner to real constitutional negotiation. Were it not for the violence, it could have begun by now. We could already be talking in all seriousness about the new constitution, under which all South Africans would enjoy equality of treatment and opportunity in every respect; under which nobody, individuals, minorities, or majorities would be dominated or disadvantaged; under which nobody would be prevented from being themselves, speaking their language, respecting their heritage, or practising their religion. Therefore, the termination of intimidation and violence is the highest priority.*

*A week ago, a conference on violence and intimidation came together in Pretoria. It was a significant starting point, but only a starting point. The foundations were laid for follow-up actions in which all may become involved—also those who could or would not attend the conference.*

*South Africa and all its people are demanding involvement and participation now in the struggle against violence and in the process for peace. All are waiting anxiously for us to succeed. The world is waiting to welcome us back. Our neighbors want us to prevail. Africa is waiting for our success. South Africans are yearning for a new beginning.*

*Let us commemorate this 30th anniversary of Republic Day with gratitude for the good things of the past, but also with our eyes on the future.*

A new just, equal, and democratic Republic of South Africa is within our reach. If we are honest with ourselves and others, if we work hard and put our trust in Almighty God, in whose hands the fate of all mankind and nations rests, then this will be realized. May all go well with our country and all its people, I thank you.

#### **No Incidents in ANC Anti-Republic Day March**

*MB3105121891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1135 GMT 31 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town May 31 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] organized anti-Republic Day march in Cape Town started 70 minutes late on Friday after organisers claimed trains and buses were stopped and searched by police in the townships.

The march eventually got underway, led by Joe Slovo [South African Communist Party general secretary] and Walter Sisulu [ANC internal leader], and left the Cape Town Parade towards Darling Street towards the Houses of Parliament.

Directly behind the march leaders, two pall-bearers carried a coffin with the wording: "Bury the racist republic."

The coffin was draped with the South African flag and was loudly booed. Alongside the coffin, pictures were displayed of Dr Hendrick Verwoerd, Mr B.J. Vorster, Mr P.W. Botha and a photograph of State President F.W. de Klerk.

A woman marcher carried a figurine on a pole featuring a picture of the face of the state president.

One of Mr Sisulu's bodyguards was seen carrying a gun and implored marshalls to keep the marchers within their lines.

Some marchers carried placards demanding a constituent assembly and an interim government.

ANC organisers claimed police stopped trains at Langa station and searched commuters and told them to show them their tickets. Those without tickets were forced to go back into the townships.

Marshalls also claimed that buses were stopped and searched in and around the townships.

The marchers, who had swelled to about 600, proceeded up Darling Street, turned left into Adderley Street and gathered in front of the Houses of Parliament where they were met by a police contingent.

The coffin, made out of cardboard, was set alight near the statue of Jan Smuts and at the side entrance to Parliament.

Mr Slovo held the coffin while other ANC supporters lit pieces of paper and set it alight.

The supporters also burned an orange, white and blue-striped flag which apparently represented the SA [South African] flag.

A police officer remarked that the police would have been forced to act had it been a genuine SA flag.

The marchers turned around and went back up Adderley Street towards the parade where they will be addressed by Mr Slovo and other leaders.

Prior to the march Mrs Sisulu, wife of Mr Walter Sisulu, also joined in the front ranks.

#### **Viljoen Condemns 'Inflammatory' Action**

*MB0106165491 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1600 GMT 1 Jun 91*

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, has condemned and expressed dismay at yesterday's events in Cape Town in which an effigy of President de Klerk and a coffin with photographs of three previous heads of state were burned at the end of an ANC [African National Congress] procession.

Dr. Viljoen said in a statement that this type of inflammatory action placed a huge question mark over the seriousness and sincerity of ANC leaders in regard to the combatting of violence and intimidation.

He said their sincerity about creating a climate conducive to serious and credible negotiations were also suspect.

Dr. Viljoen said the presence of prominent ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] leaders apparently implied their approval of this action.



### Democrats Consider Serving in De Klerk Cabinet

MB0206111591 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 2 Jun 91 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Mike Robertson:  
"DP Members Could Serve in F.W. Cabinet"]

[Text] Top Democratic Party [DP] members could be free to serve in President F.W. de Klerk's Cabinet, if a controversial proposal by a senior DP parliamentarian is accepted.

MP [member of Parliament] for Constantia Roger Hulley has submitted a proposal that the DP enter into a "working coalition by means of a parliamentary pact with the NP [National Party]" after a final vote on the Population Registration Repeal Bill later this month.

He has proposed that DP leader Zach de Beer and party caucus chairman Colin Eglin be mandated to "negotiate a parliamentary pact with the State President in order to advance the cause of a non-racial liberal democracy under the rule of law".

A key element of the proposal is that members of the party be allowed to take up Cabinet positions as part of the pact.

The plan will be discussed by the DP caucus this week.

Mr Hulley confirmed he had served notice to the caucus that he wanted to discuss the proposal, but had as yet not motivated it. He was not prepared to make any further comment.

He was surprised that a copy of a confidential aide memoire motivating the proposal had been obtained by the SUNDAY TIMES.

His proposal will find fierce opposition from MPs who favour the DP developing a closer working relationship with the ANC [African National Congress]. They include Jan van Eck (DP Claremont), Rob Haswell (DP Maritzburg South), Jannie Momberg (DP Simonstown) and Piere Cronje (DP Greytown).

Mr Momberg said he was horrified that a copy of the document had been leaked to the press before it had been discussed in caucus. He declined further comment.

Mr Haswell said he would listen to Mr Hulley's proposal, but he believed it was still too early to start talking about pacts. He himself was not convinced the NP envisaged a non-racial democracy in SA [South Africa].

In the document Mr Hulley said that in a few weeks' time Parliament would have completed all the formal procedures for the final abolition of legislative apartheid.

An event of such historical importance, he said, deserved an appropriate response from "those of us who have spent our entire political lives opposing the apartheid policy".

In this spirit, Mr Hulley said, he was proposing that the DP should offer to enter into a coalition by means of a parliamentary pact with the NP.

The pact—he suggested it could be referred to as the National Democratic Pact or the New SA Pact—could include:

- Reciprocal support for each other's candidates in by-elections in each party's respective seats;

- The DP supporting all stages of future budgets and confidence votes in return for the scrapping of separate voting by every house in Parliament;

- DP members accepting Cabinet and other positions.

Mr Hulley said DP members at all levels could offer to actively participate in the politics and economics of transition.

Such a coalition would not prevent the DP from offering constructive criticism in all management areas of government as a coalition partner which retained its own identity.

Mr Hulley said he was satisfied that key political principles for which he and his party had been fighting all their lives were now also embodied in the proposals of the NP.

### De Klerk To Visit Kenya, Nigeria, or Egypt

MB0206113291 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 2 Jun 91 p 7

[Report by Mike Robertson and Edyth Bulbring: "F.W.'s Secret Swoop Into Africa"]

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk and a high-powered delegation of Cabinet Ministers will visit a major African country next weekend—either Kenya, Nigeria or Egypt.

Government officials have refused to confirm the visit, but it is understood he will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niekerk, Trade and Industry Minister Org Marais and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers.

After the two-day visit, the delegation will fly to Swaziland.

Initially Mr. de Klerk planned to visit Malawi and Lesotho as well.

However, the visit to Malawi has been postponed because President Kamuzu Banda is in London undergoing medical treatment.

The Lesotho leg was cancelled because of the recent instability in that country.

In a recent interview with the SUNDAY TIMES, Foreign Affairs deputy director-general Rusty Evans said South Africa was concentrating on developing links with major African countries such as Kenya, Nigeria and Egypt.

It is known that a senior Kenyan politician visited South Africa [SA] last month. SA and Kenya have concluded an agreement allowing South African Airways to fly to Nairobi.

Tourists from this country are now being issued with visas on arrival in Kenya and the Kenyan government has dropped restrictions preventing its citizens from visiting South Africa.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida sent a representative to South Africa to attend the opening of Parliament and since then there has been an ongoing exchange between the two countries.

Mr. Evans visited Egypt last month at the request of Foreign Minister Butros Ghali.

The Egyptian government subsequently announced it would allow South African tourists to enter the country.

It is understood that the South African government is keeping next weekend's visit under close wraps because it does not want the host to come under pressure at this week's Organisation of African Unity summit in Nigeria.

However, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi let the cat out of the bag when he told journalists this week that President de Klerk would soon be paying a visit to an African country. He would not specify which country.

The announcement by the OAU foreign ministers in Abuja, Nigeria, last Wednesday that African states would maintain sanctions against SA until apartheid laws were dismantled is seen by the South African government in a positive light.

"This is a perfectly acceptable demand," one government official said.

"Three years ago, the OAU would have declared that sanctions would only be lifted when a black government was in power."

The scrapping of the last four remaining apartheid laws by the end of this parliamentary session meant that after June 30, South Africa could accelerate the restoration of links with African countries, the official said.

The decision by foreign ministers to maintain sanctions against SA came about despite a strong Nigerian-led lobby to reward Pretoria for reforms. President F.W. de Klerk personally communicated with most African heads of states a week ago outlining his reform process, response to violence and the agenda for scrapping apartheid laws in an attempt to win support for the Nigerian initiative.

It is learnt that this initiative was backed by Egypt and Kenya, but was defeated by countries like Tanzania, Algeria, Libya, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe has proved to be the single biggest stumbling block to the removal of sanctions against SA even though his country is a major trading partner of South Africa.

### **Vote Delayed on Group Areas, Land Acts**

*MB0306062091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 91*

[Text] The government has delayed the vote on legislation scrapping the group areas and land acts. The abolition of racially based measures bill was debated in Parliament last week and was to have been voted on today. However, voting on the bill was removed from the order paper for this week.

The Labor Party, which still has a majority in the House of Representatives at this stage, is strongly opposed to the bill.

### **Foreign Ministry Defends Treatment of Transkei**

*MB0306082791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0805 GMT 3 Jun 91*

[Text] Pretoria June 3 SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs told SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV news on Monday that there was no quarrel between the South African and Transkeian governments—but that the current financial crisis in the homeland could not have been kept secret.

On Monday morning, the Transkeian government accused the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, of breaking an agreement by making public details of financial negotiations between South Africa and Transkei.

The department said it would have been failing in its responsibility to Parliament and the public if it had not replied to media enquiries, or if it had tried to cover up the matter.

The South African Government was very concerned about the salary and pensions of Transkeian officials and had called on the Transkeian government to tell the truth to the country's people.

### **Mandela Departs for Nigerian Frontline Summit**

*MB0206101691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0849 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 2 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela, flew to Nigeria on Saturday [1 June] to attend a meeting of Frontline States, at which PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu will also be present.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus confirmed to SAPA that Mr Mandela had flown to Lagos.

The Frontline States meeting is in preparation for an OAU summit next week at which one of the issues to be discussed will be whether to maintain sanctions against South Africa.

#### **ANC Accuses Police of 'Trial by Media'**

*MB3105124291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1216 GMT 31 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 31 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday accused the police of attempting "a trial by media" by naming recently indemnified ANC operatives as suspects in a northern Transvaal shoot-out and in an arrest near Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Police spokesman Capt Craig Kotze said the arrest of two indemnified ANC operatives in Pimville on Tuesday for the possession of a stolen car and four F1 grenades and the involvement of an ANC cadre in a northern Transvaal shoot-out on May 24 was "most ominous".

An ANC statement issued Friday took the strong exception to the statement. "These are unsubstantiated allegations, issued in a rush attempt to discredit the ANC," the statement read.

Capt Kotze warned that the police would enforce the law, regardless of who was involved.

The ANC said that they will respond to the allegations at the appropriate time and called on the police in a professional and unbiased manner [sentence as received].

#### **ANC's Hani Calls on State To End Violence**

*MB3105120091 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 30 May - 6 Jun 91 pp 6, 7*

[Interview with Chris Hani, chief of staff of the African National Congress' military wing Spear of the Nation, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given]

[Text] NEW NATION [NN]: The African National Congress [ANC] has initiated discussions on a new constitution, but when it comes to violence the organisation does not seem to be participating in putting into place mechanisms that would end the violence. What is the ANC agenda for ending the violence?

**CHRIS HANI:** The ANC is concerned about the violence. We pointed out when we initiated talks on a new constitution that proper talks would require a climate conducive to normal political activity.

We have decided to engage the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in discussions and have established the 12-a-side discussion forum. In a few cases there have been joint rallies.

But to answer this question one has to highlight the ANC position, which is that the F.W. de Klerk government is

the *de facto* government of the country. In the view of the ANC it has not taken strong enough measures to end the violence.

**NN:** The government will argue that the ANC missed an opportunity to discuss these issues at the recent government-sponsored peace conference.

**HANI:** In the ANC's view, our demand for government intervention to stop the violence does not mean a peace conference. There must be visible measures taken by the state to stop the violence.

In the past they have legislated against so many things. Why should they consult other organisations in the restoration of what they call law and order. In the past they have arrested thousands of activists, why were they reluctant in the case of Swanierville to arrest 900 or 1,000 people who had taken part in the massacre of many people. Why do they find it difficult to detain people who have participated in the massacres of many people?

**NN:** Are you saying that the ANC would have nothing to do with a peace conference even if it was one that was convened by a neutral party?

**HANI:** We do not see the need for a peace conference solely to discuss the issue of violence. There is a need in South Africa for a peace conference to discuss a number of issues such as political prisoners, the constitution, a commission to monitor the police and transitional measures. Violence is just a symptom of the crisis. The main problem facing this country is the fact that the majority of the people have no political rights. Violence should be part of the package of the issues to be discussed. We do not want this government to wait until a peace conference is held before it takes measures to end the violence.

In our view we are not quarrelling with the issue of a peace conference. We are quarrelling about the fact the peace conference was called by one of the parties involved in the SA [South Africa] conflict. The regime of De Klerk is not an impartial party. A broadly-based church group in the eyes of the ANC is the only acceptable alternative for the calling of the peace conference.

**NN:** The South African Council of Churches [SACC] is not impartial as far as the IFP is concerned.

**HANI:** We cannot understand Inkatha feeling that the SACC is not impartial. What is true is that the SACC is anti-apartheid. The common denominator between the SACC and the ANC is the rejection of apartheid and a commitment to democracy.

**NN:** What about bringing in a peace broker from outside, especially in view of the fact that there is a need for someone who will have authority to see to it that resolutions are implemented?

**HANI:** I do not know if we should bring in someone from outside. But if after discussion and consultation,

the bringing in of someone from outside is going to satisfy Inkatha....If Inkatha came with a constructive suggestion that they would be satisfied with somebody from the World Council of Churches, for example, we would consider the suggestion.

**NN: How would you ensure that there is an authority to enforce the resolutions?**

**HANI:** What we need is the broad-based agreement of as many parties as possible who are involved in the struggle—ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [African People's Organization], Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions], Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and so on—that violence must end.

Then we will formulate mechanisms to end the violence. People from the community who are concerned about the violence must be involved.

If violence erupts after that, the impartial authority will identify the culprit.

**NN: Would you comment on the perception that the major casualty of the violence has been Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation] because it seems unable to protect people during the violence.**

**HANI:** People must know that MK is the military wing of the ANC and that it follows the political decisions of the ANC leadership. MK can never take independent decisions, except on operational matters based on political decisions of the ANC. The ANC has suspended the armed struggle.

The ANC has been trying to handle the situation of violence in a political way, persuading the regime to stop the violence, and by talking to Inkatha.

The demand to come out and defend people was highlighted at the ANC consultative conference in December last year. It is a demand we cannot ignore.

We have got to deal with the question in a delicate manner so that other organisations do not see the ANC as trying to build its army in the townships. The defence units should be community controlled so that they do not deteriorate into vigilante groups. The process is happening, but it is slow because it is a delicate matter.

But it is too much to expect that we shall have the capacity to defend people in every other area. We must proceed from the position that MK can only provide the know-how.

It is the community themselves who must get involved with their own defence and they must not expect some extraneous force to be everywhere to defend them. It is an unfortunate expectation. The reality of the situation is that MK cannot be in a position to defend every area—but we can provide defence skills.

**NN: What do you mean by providing military skills, especially without providing arms that would make these skills meaningful?**

**HANI:** The community must find a way to get arms. Those who are killing people in the townships get them from somewhere.

Generally speaking people have accepted that MK was there to defend them, but even then—before the suspension of the armed struggle—people should have understood that MK's ability to carry out operations did not mean MK being available to defend people.

The point was that people's inspirations were lifted because people could see the results of MK's actions against the government and, therefore, they were satisfied that MK was there for them.

**NN: The ANC seems to be sending mixed signals to the international community by calling for sanctions on the one hand, and encouraging sporting links on the other. Can you explain?**

**HANI:** I do not know about mixed signals. There is a certain form of dynamism in the struggle and we have got to expect developments in all aspects of it.

There is no blanket decision that South African sport must be accepted back into the international sports arena. People are monitoring developments.

**NN: Is the issue of the armed struggle and sanctions going to be reviewed at the July conference?**

**HANI:** It is not only the armed struggle and sanctions that are going to be reviewed. All our strategies from the day we were unbanned, to the Groote Schuur Minute, to the events of today. We will look into all our strategies.

**NN: But just take us through the interim period before we get there. We have a situation where the continuation of constitutional talks is uncertain. How do you see the situation developing?**

**HANI:** We are deadly serious about the ultimate objective—a constitutional agreement that must bring about a democratic South Africa. We have been equally consistent in saying constitutional discussion must take place against a particular climate and we are struggling to achieve those conditions. Our letter to the government was intended to jolt it into taking the measures to create that climate.

In a way they are beginning to move and I think we have got to recognise that. They are releasing political prisoners as a result of the hunger strike and other pressures. We have forced them to do something about traditional weapons. Thirdly, we have also pushed them to accept the idea of a broadly based peace conference. And all these steps are being taken in the direction of creating this climate, so that we can talk about a constitution. I think the ANC must lead the offensive to keep negotiations by forcing the regime to create this climate. But I



think there is a sense of realism on the part of all of us—that this is a struggle—it's not going to be easy. That's why the people must have an important role to play. You know since April 30, when people demanded that political prisoners must be released, this government released more political prisoners than it released last year—more than 600. That shows, that with united mass action, we can achieve a lot. And once we are convinced that this government really is moving we shall come out and say let us go and convene an all party congress.

**NN: What will it take to end the violence—given your perception that it is aimed at destabilisation.**

**HANI:** The violence will end when we put pressure on the government. But that's one element. The second element is political work among ourselves and that's the responsibility of the ANC, the SACP [South African Communist Party], Cosatu, Nactu the PAC, Azapo and all such forces. The regime must not find sections among us who are ready to carry out their dirty work.

We must try to consolidate the national consciousness of our people so that they do not look at themselves as tribes. And again we must convince our people that our new South Africa is in the interests of everybody, no tribe, no national group will be excluded. Yes, self-defence is essential but ultimately it is effective political work that we need. We have to go out to the hostels to assure the hostel dwellers that the ANC is not a threat to them. But as we do this work, we must be convinced that the government is not engaged in dirty tricks or stoking the fires of violence.

That's why there is a need to monitor the security forces and to reorganise the security forces, to ensure that they don't take sides when there are groups fighting—even if it is for political space. We are busy, in the ANC, trying to establish a culture of political tolerance—that is, allowing people who disagree with you politically the freedom to have their own views, and settling differences without violence.

**NN: It appears that the recently published ANC paper on land, for example, suggests the organisation is abandoning nationalisation?**

**HANI:** The issue is that when we nationalise, it should not be in a spirit of recklessness. You can't just say you're deploying the army and police tomorrow and taking over the bakery. You must also ask whether there'll be bread the following day.

Proper feasibility studies need to be done to ensure that nationalisation is economical and that it will truly benefit the people.

We have to retain most of the engineers, all the technical staff that we need so that we can continue with the processes of production. If tomorrow, when we take over, there is unemployment, we are going to be in

trouble, even with the very followers of the ANC. When we nationalise we have got to examine all of these aspects.

And of course the ANC is not going for blanket nationalisation. We want a mixed economy. But our documents also call for accountability of private enterprise to the people.

**NN: What is the future of the joint ANC/police monitoring groups?**

**HANI:** Their future is very difficult to predict. Certainly we must admit that though the motive behind their formation was good, they have not been very effective because of basic mutual suspicion.

The police have never accepted the ANC. In the minds of most of the police we are still seen as the old 'terrorist' enemy.

And until such time that we operate as equals, and we have got an independent group where we can go and report and complain if the police are seen to be shirking their duties, the monitoring groups will remain ineffective.

I want to emphasise the need for an independent commission to investigate complaints, and ensure that the police do not hinder or obstruct the ANC's work on the monitoring committees.

**NN: Do you think that ANC should pull out of the joint monitoring groups?**

**HANI:** Well, I don't think pulling out is the best thing to do...let us retain the monitoring group but push for them to become really effective.

**NN: What are your feelings about reorganising the security forces.**

**HANI:** We have got to look at the history of the security forces in this country. Since our people were defeated by the whites we have been dominated, not only politically, but also militarily. The army and the police in this country have been active instruments in the suppression of our people.

In a future democracy the army will be needed, but it will be an army of a new time. That army must reflect the democratic ideals of that new society. There must be a new South African army built from all the armies that have developed in the course of the struggle against apartheid.

**NN: How do you plan to cope with Magnus Malan's inflexibility on this issue?**

**HANI:** Well, it's not a question of Malan's flexibility. I don't think Malan is a major issue in the outcome of a new South African army.

If you have a democracy tomorrow, that democratic government is going to take its own measures to form a new army.

**NN: When do you envisage the MK barracks outside the country being dismantled?**

**HANI:** MK will be inside when there is a new democratic government.

**NN: But it is possible for MK soldiers to return immediately?**

**HANI:** They can return, but when they return will be decided by us. They must return here so that they are a cohesive group. We can't just demobilise and throw away comrades who have been so vital in the struggle for freedom. These people have spent their lives fighting as soldiers for freedom. And they will come into the country with dignity and cohesion, waiting for the processes of building a new South African army.

And we must take into consideration the reasonable fears of all communities. They must also be assured that their security is going to be taken care of.

**NN: The ANC has blamed the state's security forces for some of the violence. What about MK—are there units in MK beyond the ANC's control?**

**HANI:** No, we have not had problems from our side. We have never had a situation where there have been CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau]-like units outside the control of the ANC.

The ANC has built a strong mechanism to monitor the activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Most of those that have been attacked and assassinated have been members of the ANC, whereas those who have been arrested for attacking commuters, for example, are not ANC.

**NN: ANC Youth League leader Peter Mokaba has made a statement that could be taken to suggest that the ANC killed members who were found to be police spies. Is there any truth in that?**

**HANI:** No, that's not the position of the ANC. Peter would have to elaborate what he means by that. We have never hidden the fact that we have arrested spies and agents. That was a necessary measure to protect and defend the ANC. But we have never adopted the elimination of political opponents as a way of dealing with our enemies.

#### **ANC Stands by Accused Youth Leader Mokaba**

*MB0106113691 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 30 May-6 Jun 91 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "Mokaba Issue Still on the Boil"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] this week stood by its Youth League president, Peter Mokaba,

following a report in last week's WEEKLY MAIL that he was being investigated for allegedly working a security police agent.

A statement from the movement's publicity and information department said: "With regard to Comrade Peter Mokaba, the ANC places on record that we regard him as a fully-fledged member of the ANC, in good standing. The ANC does not doubt the bona fides of Comrade Peter Mokaba."

However, neither the ANC statement nor a statement from Joe Nhlanhla, director of the ANC's intelligence and security department, addressed the substantial questions raised in last week's report.

There was no denial that Mokaba ever worked for the security police nor that he was summoned to the movement in exile and confessed.

The ANC statement claimed that after the appearance of reports in THE WEEKLY MAIL, the GUARDIAN and the SATURDAY STAR, the movement had investigated if any of its officials had spoken to the media regarding the allegations.

"Our investigation reveals that no official of the ANC, let alone a senior official, has discussed this matter with the media."

However, THE WEEKLY MAIL approached top National Executive Committee (NEC) officials, who confirmed the story last week before the report was published.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has been able to piece together some of the background to the Mokaba saga.

A host of grounds for suspicion have been cited by ANC sources, among them the continued failure of the state to pin charges against him when others around him were being jailed in connection with similar allegations, and a belief that he was trying to create divisions within the movement or play one group off against another.

However, until 1989 within the United Democratic Front [UDF] there was a reluctance among activists to voice their suspicions for fear of being branded as a spy or "cabal member" by Mokaba backers.

The cabal was a Natal-based group, said to be operating as a secret, moderate caucus within the movement. Several activists who had no connection with this group were accused of being cabal members after criticising Mokaba. An independent source of suspicion came from Zimbabwe—the "forward area" responsible for controlling MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] and underground activities in the northern Transvaal, where Mokaba was a senior commander.

Senior intelligence officials and other Harare-based operatives became suspicious in the mid-to-late eighties after divisions emerged and courier routes were broken.

Top level ANC sources, including several members of the current NEC have told political activists and certain sympathetic journalists that Mokaba was interrogated by senior ANC intelligence officials in Lusaka in 1989 and that he confessed to having worked for the security police.

However, there are two accounts of this session—one that his period with the security police spanned several years, and another that it only amounted to a few months.

The latter version is that he agreed to work for the security police while being held in detention, and failed to inform the ANC of this after being released—though later admitted it under interrogation.

His confession presented the movement with a massive dilemma, and for several weeks it was hushed up. Against the advice of intelligence officials, the decision was made by ANC President Oliver Tambo to allow him to return home on condition he cut all links with the security police and had nothing to do with the security of the Sisulu group of prisoners, who were soon to be released.

The reasons for hushing it up, according to one senior ANC source, were: "First, his confession came six months or so before the ANC was unbanned and O.R. [Oliver Reginald Tambo] felt it would be very disillusioning for the youth, for whom he was a hero."

"He had powerful backers within the NEC, some of whom may have felt their positions would be undermined if their protege was exposed.

"Then, Tambo may have been concerned about a repeat of the Thami Zulu affair."

Zulu, who headed the ANC's underground and military structures in Swaziland in the mid and late eighties was widely suspected by ANC intelligence of being an agent because scores of underground operatives in the area—some of them known only to Zulu—were being assassinated, detained and deported or abducted by South Africa's security forces.

However, he was protected by military intelligence and it took several years before ANC intelligence was allowed to interrogate him. He died in detention.

Within two months of Mokaba's exposure his confession was "leaked". At first Zimbabwe-based underground operatives, and several operatives within the country were informed.

Later certain UDF leaders and youth leaders known not to be close to Mokaba were tipped off. Later still, certain "sympathetic liberal" leaders and some pro-ANC journalists were also informed.

In most cases those doing the leaking were senior members of the movement, including some NEC members. Because of the variety of ANC sources on this question it

is highly unlikely that any clique within the movement could have been behind it—and impossible that it emanated from the state.

Senior ANC sources say they were informed he would be blocked from all leadership positions within the ANC, and for several months this happened.

However, over the last nine months Mokaba has moved back into prominence, particularly within the Youth League, where he has served as interim president.

Several top-level sources who previously spoke openly about the matter are now reluctant to discuss it, even off the record, and some of those in exile who were most vocal about the matter were not granted early indemnity to return.

While some ANC NEC members were not initially informed of his confession, others now hold the belief that whatever "mistakes" he made in the past, he should be forgiven, and some have backed him openly.

According to ANC sources the movement's deputy president, Nelson Mandela, was given a "soft version" of the story several months after his release. He is said to believe that Mokaba is playing a useful role with the youth and that exposure would serve no purpose.

#### **PAC Refuses To Back ANC Call for Boycott**

*MB0106140491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1330 GMT 1 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 1 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has failed to win the backing of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] in its consumer boycott campaign in the border region scheduled to begin on Monday [3 June].

PAC members in the region met this week to consider the ANC request and "resolved that we should not be party to this programme," Mr T.T. Nyobo, regional chairman said in a statement on Saturday.

"Any proposed programme of action by any organisation in the region should be jointly initiated and analysed for joint endorsement by all participating organisations," Mr Nyobo said.

He added consultation over the boycott had not been "broad enough."

The PAC notified the ANC of the decision in a letter on Thursday, he said. The SACP [South African Communist Party] and Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] have joined hands with the ANC to mount the consumer boycott.

Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo, stepping in to avert a crippling boycott, ordered on Friday that activists forcing nationals to observe the call be handed over to police.



**IFP's Buthelezi Calls For End to Violence**

*MB0206191891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1650 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Text] Stanger, Natal, June 2 SAPA—Violence targetted at the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has claimed the lives of more than 1,000 members, IFP leader Mr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday.

Speaking in Stanger at a memorial service for India's assassinated former leader, Rajiv Gandhi, Mr Buthelezi claimed at least 153 Inkatha leaders had been slaughtered for supporting the party and promoting peace, democracy, justice and a multi-party parliamentary system.

He claimed 37 of these were IFP chairmen, who had opposed revolution and had been committed to non-violence.

Others killed due to their IFP positions included 14 vice-chairmen, 14 committee members, 11 organisers, 14 publicity secretaries, six treasurers and one deputy treasurer.

In addition, 18 youth leaders, 18 young unmarried women, 13 married women and over 1,000 members had been killed in violent attacks, he said.

"One leader was not only shot but was also stabbed and was also burnt. Six deaths were caused by petrol bombs and hand grenades used simultaneously. 22 were burnt, some even after having their throats were slit, or having been hacked to pieces.

"Seven out of the 153 IFP leaders murdered were necklaced. 54 were simply shot and four were shot and then burnt. Five were shot and then stabbed. Two were shot and then stoned to death. 32 were simply stabbed to death. Five had their throats slit and two were completely decapitated.

"This list is not complete. It is growing as we discover more and more IFP leaders who have died because they were IFP leaders," he added.

The IFP members had mostly been victims of violence, claimed Mr Buthelezi.

"If ever there was an attack on a political party that Mahatma Gandhi would have rejected, or Martin Luther King would have rejected, it is these attacks on the IFP. No politics justifies it. No threat is so grave that is justified. Such attacks cannot possibly build a better future for South Africa.

"Violence must end today. Violence must be shamed out of existence. We must put an end to killing for political purposes.

"I and Inkatha Freedom Party pledge ourselves to the elimination of all violence and we will join whoever there is from whatever political camp who are really committed

to work for peace and to normalise relationships between South African political organisations," he said.

Mr Buthelezi also expressed the sympathies of "black South Africans" to the family of the slain Rajiv Gandhi, to "India's teeming millions, as well as to our fellow South Africans of Indian extraction".

**Political Prisoners on Hunger Strike Begin Eating**

*MB0106060491 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
0500 GMT 1 June 91*

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Correctional Services says another 25 hunger strikers have begun eating. Thirty-nine prisoners are still on a hunger strike.

Earlier, the minister of justice and of correctional services, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, told a news conference that the government was concerned about the hunger strike and that everything possible was being done for the prisoners.

The hunger strike is part of a campaign to accelerate the release of political prisoners.

**Hunger Strike 'Major Headache' for Government**

*MB0206110091 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 2 Jun 91 p 4*

[Report by Ivor Powell: "Government Credibility Threatened by Hunger Strike"]

[Text] As the month-long hunger strike among political prisoners moves into crisis phase, the issue is turning into a major headache for the Government.

On one hand, it faces in the prisoner release programme a task made nearly impossible by its own insistence on bureaucratic procedures and yet made increasingly urgent by the disastrous consequences which would follow from the death of any bona fide political prisoners as a result of hunger striking.

On the other the De Klerk Government is rapidly losing credibility as a reformist body in the eyes of the world.

According to diplomatic sources, the Government's handling of the issue could result in setbacks to President de Klerk's initiatives to have anti-South African sanctions lifted and more generally in a loss of international goodwill regarding his leadership of the transition to democracy in South Africa.

Diplomatic sources told the SUNDAY STAR that nearly all the foreign governments represented through consulates or embassies in Pretoria have expressed deep concern over the Government's lack of good faith in implementing the provisions of August's Pretoria Minute.

They said that the past two weeks have seen a flurry of behind the scenes "quiet diplomacy"—private meetings

between foreign diplomats and government officials designed to put pressure on the Government to come into line.

"The quiet approach is a first step, but it is no less effective for that, said one source. We are not threatening the Government, but we are pointing out that should it fail to act in appropriate ways, the consequences could include a loss of international goodwill and even a harder line on sanctions.

"We are also pointing out that should any hunger strikers with bona fide political credentials die in prison, we would find it difficult to believe in Mr. de Klerk's good faith."

Others pointed out that the prisoner-release programme and the linked exile-return programme are perceived by the world at large to be tests of the Government's seriousness in its stated aim of achieving a reconciliation in South Africa.

From the Government's point of view, probably the most serious diplomatic reverse has come in respect of the U.S. where the success of last year's diplomatic excursions by President de Klerk had led to expectations that important sanctions would soon be repealed.

The one clause which, in terms of the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, has to be met in its entirety is that which specifies that the Government should release "all persons persecuted for their political beliefs or detained unduly without trial."

Other governments have been less accommodating. With a single voice the Nordic countries have insisted—with the ANC [African National Congress]—that the April 30 deadline was, in fact, a deadline and not merely a target date.

The European Community has taken a different stance, declining to commit itself on the issue of the deadline and focusing instead on the broader issue.

"Our understanding of the Pretoria Minute was that it was a political agreement and that there would be a broad and sweeping indemnity. We do not understand why people who are clearly political prisoners should still be in prison," said one European source.

Dispite this, the Government has indicated that it will continue to deal with cases through these committees. The next hearings are scheduled for June 11, which sources described as "unacceptably late."

However, there is a general acknowledgement that the task facing the Government is not a simple one. Sources pointed out that many of the applications for indemnity were only received by the Government's indemnity office after the expiry of the April 30 deadline.

They also noted that some of the hunger strikers would not be eligible for indemnity, having been convicted on charges like rape and aggravated murder.

"Obviously the Government cannot cave in and release everybody on hunger strike," said one source. "At the same time we accept that certain cases present problems. But at present there are many prisoners with a clear claim to being considered as political who have not been released. This places a question mark over the Government's intentions."

This week President de Klerk claimed that all the bona fide political prisoners had, in fact, already been released, a claim which one source described as "very peculiar."

According to Lawyers for Human Rights figures there are still nearly 1,000 bona fide political prisoners being held.

### State, ANC Work To Free 'Forgotten' Prisoners

MB0206112891 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 2 Jun 91 p 2

["The Sunday Morning Assessment" column by Edyth Bulbring and Mike Hartnack: "Pact To Bring Home SA's [South Africa's] Forgotten Prisoners"]

[Text] They are South Africa's forgotten people. Rebel ANC [African National Congress] members held by the organisation in isolated bush camps or in prisons in Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

And South African [SA] agents who were arrested during their cloak-and-dagger activities in neighbouring countries during the P.W. Botha era. They languish in grim prisons like Harare's Chikurubi.

Now, however, many of these casualties of an undeclared war may come marching home.

The ANC this week declared all its prisoners would have been released by Friday [31 May]. The SA government and ANC, meanwhile, have joined hands in an attempt to free an estimated eight former SA agents from the prisons of neighbouring countries as part of a general amnesty on political prisoners.

At least one agent, Isiah Moyo, was secretly released from a Zambian prison a few weeks ago after private negotiations between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and an ANC appeal for the spy's release.

He was jailed for 50 years with hard labour three years ago by a Zambian court which found him guilty of spying for SA.

Moyo, 35, of Johannesburg, was found guilty by Lusaka High Commissioner Timothy Kabalata in March 1988 of three counts of spying for SA. He pleaded not guilty.

The ANC said in a statement last week it had been interceding with certain Frontline States to secure the

release of agents and operatives of the SA security services who had been convicted of offences in these countries.

The organisation cited Moyo as an example of an SA agent in whose case it had been intervening. It is understood the ANC played a key role in securing the release of self-confessed spy Odile Harrington from Zimbabwe's maximum security Chikurubi Prison in November last year.

Harrington was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment in 1987 for spying for SA and her sentence was reduced to 12 years after an appeal.

Others being held in Chikurubi are:

- White Zimbabweans Michael Smith, 37, Kevin Woods, 38, and Transkei-born Philip Conjwayo, 57, under sentence of death for bombing an ANC safe house in Bulawayo in January 1988;
- Barry Bawden, serving a life sentence for aiding the May 1987 raid on ANC premises in Harare;
- Randburg security guard Denis "Sammy" Beahan, serving 40 years for leading an abortive attempt to free the other agents;
- Two SA commandos are being held in a Botswana prison. They are Johannes Basson and Theodore Hermansen, who were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in December 1988 for a foiled raid on Gaborone in June 1988.

The ANC said in the statement it had fulfilled its commitment made in February this year to release all ANC dissidents being held in detention camps by May 31 this year.

Those released had chosen to return home, re-integrated into the ranks of the ANC or take up scholarships for study and training abroad. Those who chose to return home would be repatriated together with other returning exiles in the course of time, the statement said.

Attempts to obtain further information on the number of detainees released from the camps and their whereabouts were blocked by the ANC this week.

However, MK [Spear of the Nation] chief of staff Chris Hani said last month there were about 50 detainees still being held in the camps.

He did not, however, refer to what has become one of the most notorious examples of ANC behaviour towards out-of-favour comrades—the so-called Mandela trialists.

Katiza Cebekhulu and Gabriel Mekwe, both co-accused in the Winnie Mandela trial on charges of kidnap and assault, were spirited out of the country before they could give State's evidence—allegedly by the ANC.

Both men are now in Zambian prisons. Cebekhulu was apparently thrown into jail "for his own safety" after

giving an interview to a newspaper in which he claimed he had been hustled out of SA by the ANC.

But even here there is some movement: this week, the Zambian Government said it would consider extraditing Cebekhulu if the SA authorities made the request. Not all are, however, satisfied with the ANC's bona fides. A group of ANC dissidents under the aegis of the Returned Exile Coordinating Committee believe many ANC prisoners are still not accounted for.

Committee secretary Nicholas Dyasop, who spent four years in ANC's detention camp, Quatro, said the organisation did not know how many detainees had been released.

However, the organisation knew of one camp in Uganda, three in Tanzania and one in Zambia where detainees had been held.

"We haven't had any communication from detainees the ANC claims it has released and we are therefore dubious about the validity of the information," he said.

#### **Treurnicht Calls Reform 'Ultimatum' to Afrikaners**

*MB3105165991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1545 GMT 31 May 91*

[Text] There were gatherings at centers throughout the country to celebrate Republic Day.

In an address near Pretoria, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said the government's reform measures constituted an ultimatum to Afrikaners—accept them, or stand up and fight.

Dr. Treurnicht was speaking at the Wonderboom Nature Reserve. He told the gathering that the Afrikaner was standing at the beginning of a new era in the struggle for his own territory. He said territorial rights and self-government were issues that were nonnegotiable.

The meeting at Wonderboom Nature Reserve was organized by the Afrikaner Kultuur Bond [Afrikaner Culture Alliance].

A guest of honor at the celebration was Mrs. Betsy Verwoerd, the widow of Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, who was prime minister when South Africa became a republic 30 years ago today.

#### **Jewish Board of Deputies Congress Ends**

*MB0206170691 Johannesburg SAPA in English 46 GMT 2 Jun 91*

[Text] Johannesburg June 2 SAPA—The South African Jewish Board of Deputies (JBD) has elected Mr Gerald Leissner as its new president, the organisation announced following the conclusion of its 36th National Congress in Johannesburg on Sunday.

Mr Mervyn Smith becomes chairman while the two new vice-chairmen are Mr Selwyn Zwick and Mrs Marlene Bethlehem, the JBD said in a statement to SAPA.

The board, which was formed in the Transvaal nearly 90 years ago but is now a national organisation, works for the betterment of relations between Jews and other

South Africans through the fostering of understanding and mutual respect, the statement said.

Mr Leissner reiterated the JBD's policy of being committed to a new South Africa "where everyone will enjoy freedom from the evils of prejudice, intolerance and discrimination."



## Angola

### President Dos Santos Gives News Conference

*MB0306203891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jun 91*

["Second installment" of news conference by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos with foreign and Angolan correspondents in Luanda on 3 June—recorded: "first installment" of news conference was unmonitorable]

[Text] [Jose Antonio Santos, Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS] Mr. President, I would like to know if at your meeting with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader in Lisbon you agreed on any timetable for future contacts during the period preceding the elections.

[Dos Santos] No timetable has been established, but we discussed the possibility of establishing a communications channel that, let us say, will permit the holding of meetings at various levels whenever the situation so demands.

[Antonio Santos] I would like to ask a second question. After the signing of the peace accords, you said that you were the president of all Angolans. Do you feel that you can accommodate that fact in your role as head of state and chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]?

[Dos Santos] Yes, I do, provided that a distinction is drawn between the two mandates. The mandate of the MPLA chairman is outlined in the party's statutes, and he acts in the context of his party, namely the MPLA-Labor Party. As president of the Republic, my mandate is outlined in the Constitution.

[Jose Fragoso, PUBLICO] I would like to return to Mr. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade's [veteran Angolan nationalist] interview. He said that Angola cannot be a democratic country in view of the fact that the country has two parties that do not have a democratic tradition. Can you comment on that?

[Dos Santos] I think that Angola has always been a democratic country. What changed was the nature of that democracy. The current MPLA government has been promoting all the reforms necessary to widen that democracy. I do not believe that in the past Mr. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade did not have the opportunity to express his views. He was not a banned person. Surely there was a one-party system that listened to different views and then adopted a national policy based on consensus. Nowadays, the system of government has changed. The various parties will submit their plans of action and will compete for parliamentary seats. As in the past, Mr. Joaquim Pinto de Andrade and other politicians will be able to freely express their views.

[Jose Fragoso] What changes will be introduced in the state-owned news media?

[Dos Santos] The law on the press has already been approved and will soon be promulgated. Thereafter, the law on the right of parties to use the news media, including radio and TV, will be approved.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, you are about to leave for Nigeria to attend an OAU summit. The summit will discuss various issues, namely, regional conflicts and economic sanctions against South Africa. I would like to know what Angola's stand will be at that summit. What do you think of recent African developments, particularly in Ethiopia?

[Dos Santos] I think that in Africa there is a general desire for change. It is the same trend throughout the world. Humanity longs for democracy and freedom of expression and of opinion. Our country is part of this trend towards peace and democracy. This will be our stand at the OAU summit.

At present, there are a number of disputes in Africa. I believe, however, that sooner or later they will be settled in the interest of the respective peoples, including the South African conflict. As we all know, Mr. President Frederik de Klerk has been taking important steps toward eliminating discriminatory laws, and Dr. Nelson Mandela is undertaking an important role aimed at coming to an agreement with the South African authorities to speed up the process of democratizing South African society and to abolish apartheid.

[Unidentified reporter] And what about Ethiopia?

[Dos Santos] I have already answered your question.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr. President, I would like to know if at the Nigeria meeting Angola will press for the continuation of international sanctions against South Africa.

[Dos Santos] Angola's position on that issue is clear. Angola is a SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] member, and the organization has outlined a clear-cut stand on sanctions. In principle, the SADCC countries and the Frontline States believe that sanctions should continue, while taking into account the interests of all the countries in our region, which are economically and historically linked to South Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to know what measures will be introduced to establish a free market and to attract foreign investment.

[Dos Santos] Measures have already been introduced. Now, I think we will have to remove bureaucratic obstacles from the decisionmaking echelons concerning foreign investment. Our laws are clear, however, in that they encourage potential foreign investors.

[Unidentified reporter] I would like to know whether concrete plans have already been approved to deal with the 120,000 soldiers due to be demobilized.

[Dos Santos] There are concrete plans, but what we lack is financial means. We will request assistance from the international community, particularly the EEC.

[Unidentified reporter] What type of plans?

[Dos Santos] The plans deal with the integration of demobilized personnel into the country's various socio-economic sectors.

[Unidentified reporter, in English] Mr. President, in Lisbon, when you and the United States discussed relations, did you formally decide to establish diplomatic relations, or did Secretary Baker discuss that, meaning formal ties with the United States?

[Dos Santos] [Words indistinct] and it was agreed that the process of normalizing relations ought to be carried out gradually and progressively. First the United States will open an office in the People's Republic of Angola.

#### More Details on Dos Santos News Conference

MB0306210691 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1928 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] Luanda, 3 Jun (ANGOP)—Today in Luanda Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos called for a wide debate on constitutional matters to create conditions for multiparty elections. Dos Santos was speaking at a news conference before leaving for Abuja, Nigeria, where he will take part in an OAU summit.

He said the debate on constitutional matters was one of the next steps his government will take after the signing of the cease-fire accord with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lisbon on 31 May. Dos Santos said: The first step will be to cooperate within the framework of the commissions that have been established in order to consolidate the cease-fire so peace and stability can prevail.

The second step includes the adoption of the necessary measures to adjust the ongoing programs so the central government can increase its role nationwide and begin restoring infrastructures.

Dos Santos said that there was no need for ideological struggles that were likely to hinder the great goal of national reconciliation. He said that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], the promoter of the entire reform program in the country, is open to talks and debate and is capable of understanding the aspirations and sentiments of other political forces or entities.

He said that the goals in the current phase of national reconciliation include the end to the war, stability, and the free and democratic discussion of national problems. Dos Santos said that these goals will make it possible to reach consensus, thereby permitting the holding of elections and the establishment of a national assembly. A government will afterwards run the country over the next few years. [sentence as received]

#### POW, Political Prisoner Amnesty Announced

MB0306202091 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network  
in English 1910 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has announced that there will be an amnesty for prisoners of war and political prisoners following an agreement which he signed with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] last Friday [31 May] ending the civil war. He also said there will be a gradual improvement in relations between Angola and the United States.

Mr. dos Santos told a news conference in Luanda that the main task of his government would be to consolidate the cease-fire and ensure peace and stability throughout the country.

Meanwhile, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has expressed the hope that the peace talks in his own country will meet the same success as those in Angola. Mr. Chissano was talking to President dos Santos in Luanda yesterday on his way to the OAU summit in Nigeria which began today.

#### President Dos Santos Departs for OAU Summit

MB0306165691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 91

[Text] His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, left the country today for Abuja, the future capital of Nigeria, to attend the 27th OAU summit.

#### Reportage on Signing of Angolan Peace Accords

WA0604063191

For Portuguese reportage on the visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) leader Jonas Savimbi for the signing of the Angolan peace accords in Lisbon, Portugal, on 31 May, including reports on their talks with Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva and Portuguese President Mario Soares, please see the Portugal section of the 3 June West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

#### Mozambique

##### \* Renamo Constitutional Proposals Outlined

91AF1062B Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese  
11 May 91 p 3

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] On the first of this month Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] offered an agenda of its own for the present round of peace talks. The communique came after the armed attack on Vila de

Ressano Garcia near the border with South Africa, and it raised a number of issues. Among other things, it called for agreements on: a transitional government; abolition of the State Security Services (SNASP); dismemberment of "all private armies inside Mozambique;" and a revamped nationalities law "before President Chissano can grant Mozambique nationality to his Tanzanian and Zimbabwean allies."

These are new additions to the Renamo agenda. Moreover, the language used to attack the Mozambique government is extremely harsh. When combined with attacks on the Limpopo corridor in violation of last December's partial accord, it adds insult to injury. The net result will likely be a further drop in the already low level of mutual trust that the agreement on a cease-fire in the "corridors" seemed to foster.

A new factor in Mozambique's tortuous peace process is the appearance of a South African delegation in Rome for the first time. Its members include David Laupcher of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Colonel Von Tonder, a reputed South African counterintelligence officer. Von Tonder is alleged to have played a role in providing Renamo with the aid Praetoria now claims to have cut off.

ESPRESSO asked why the delegation from Praetoria had shown up in Rome and what its status was in the negotiations. Matteo Zuppi denied that the South Africans were present as observers. They came to the Italian capital on their own to keep tabs on the progress of conversations between the government of Mozambique and Renamo, he said. He added: "Kenyans and Portuguese have been here, too, although not in any official capacity."

International news reports said Bruce Fein, the U.S. legal expert who recently drew up the constitution proposed by Renamo, was on his way to Rome. The reports saying Fein would advise the team headed by Raul Domingos have so far gone unconfirmed.

In a Voice of America (VOA) interview last week, Fein said he prepared a draft constitution at the request of Renamo and rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama. The specialist in constitutional and international law called the Mozambique constitution that took effect last 30 November "despotic." He said it needed to be replaced because it was "based on the Soviet model and the Cuban constitution of 1976."

The constitution proposed by Renamo is clearly "Jeffersonian" and gets its inspiration from the U.S. Constitution. It calls for a bicameral parliament in Mozambique: a senate and a house of representatives.

As in the United States, this parliament would be called the Congress.

### Autonomous Governments

The document goes on to envision autonomous governments for the ten provinces of Mozambique.

The text is composed of 13 violently worded articles. The preamble calls for establishment in Mozambique of a "responsible government of black Africans." It pays homage to "the brave and valiant people who fought against internal and external oppression and the exploitation of Mozambique."

Article 1 outlaws "torture or any other cruel punishment" at the same time that it defends reinstatement of the death penalty as "permissible for serious crimes." Mozambique instituted capital punishment in 1979 but abolished it in last year's constitution.

Article 4 takes up "economic and property rights." Fein's text stoutly defends the return to their former owners of assets nationalized by the Mozambique government in the first years of independence. (The assets include: some parts of the shaky industrial sector; investment properties; private clinics and schools; undertaking establishments; law firms; and little more.)

The article provides for "a court of justice" to oversee "returning assets or their cash equivalent to former owners" who were "robbed by the Marxist bandits of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front]."

When VOA noted the harshness of Bruce Fein's language, he replied by indirectly comparing Frelimo to the Nazis. "Of course the language is energetic and reflects a certain amount of passion," he said. "But when the Nazis stole from people, it was not euphemistically described as expropriation without compensation."

It still remains to be seen if the Renamo delegation to the talks in Rome intends to put this document on the negotiating table.

### \* Portugal To Help Train Special Forces

91AF1042C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
23 Apr 91 p 8

[Text] Portugal will help to establish a special troop training center in Mozambique—specifically, a center to train commandos, paratroopers, and "rangers," according to a report published last week in Lisbon.

The Lisbon morning paper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, which printed the news item, said that two other projects—the computerization of the Mozambican Air Force and the structuring of military maintenance services—are to be initiated this year in Mozambique with Portuguese cooperation.

Portugal and Mozambique have been cooperating since 1982, but it was only in 1985 that the relationship assumed greater significance, especially in the personnel training area.



During the past academic year, the first Mozambican officers who were trained at Portuguese academies began leaving Lisbon. In the latest officers' course in administration and finance, a Mozambican attained the highest grade in a group of 24 officers, 18 of whom were Portuguese.

**\* Emergency Aid Trucks Assaulted by Military**

91AF1042B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
19 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] Three trucks from the provincial Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN) in Murrupula found themselves forced on 11 April to return to the provincial capital without finishing the assignment that had taken them to Murrupula. Shortly after their arrival, they had been attacked by members of the defense and security forces stationed in the district seat, creating a situation of pandemonium in which some bystanders also became involved, according to colleagues from our bureau in that part of the country.

The trucks, loaded with miscellaneous goods for the persons displaced or affected by the war being waged by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], did not have time to unload everything because as soon as they parked in the town that is the district seat, the first truck was assaulted by uniformed elements, both soldiers and militiamen, stationed there. This example was then followed by some bystanders, undeterred by what was virtually general pandemonium.

When the atmosphere became one of great belligerence, some responsible persons who tried to control the situation found themselves prevented from doing so when moments later, shots were heard from all sides, having been fired to thwart this initiative. This intimidated all who were not members of the gangs. One of the trucks had been completely overpowered by the assailants. The district delegate of the DPCCN, who did not fully understand the real reason for the shooting, took to his heels and the trucks also beat a retreat. However, those responsible for the trucks left without remembering to close the doors to the local warehouse.

After the melee had ended, district officials attempted to take charge of what was left after the confusion. A team of DPCCN personnel is now in the area and working with Murrupula district authorities, not only to distribute what was left over after the assault by the members of the military and militia, but also to try to investigate the circumstances and causes of the disorderly acts. It is hoped that further details will be forthcoming from higher-ups as soon as the inquiry now under way has been completed.

The district of Murrupula, situated 82 km from the provincial capital of Nampula, is one of the districts most affected by the war and its destruction. This is why about 18,611 people are now considered displaced persons. As was reported by this newspaper in its edition of

28 March, 101 people in the town of Kazulo are suffering from acute malnutrition, cholera, and measles.

Reports that have just reached us say that there have been indications of the appearance of an epidemic of tropical neuropathy in those zones. The illness has also affected the displaced persons and those who have returned from the Renamo ranks.

**\* Meconta District: 32,000 Need Emergency Aid**

91AF1053D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
30 Apr 91 p 8

[Text] Over 32,000 people in Meconta, in Nampula Province, are registered as victims of the situation created by the war being waged against the defenseless population. Of this number 10,707, including men, women, children, and the aged, have been displaced by the war, and are being lodged in 14 centers created for this purpose. Nearly all of the victims are from the administrative stations of Corrane and 7 de Abril, and a very small number are from Namialo.

As our reporter learned from the Meconta district administrator, during operations conducted by the army in the region nearly 12,000 persons were recovered. At present some are living in the lodging centers, and others have already rejoined their respective families.

Nearly 8,000 who had been living in captivity, held by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] groups, have also returned.

The assistance to these people is quite inadequate. On the one hand, the district does not have transportation facilities, and, on the other, the volume of products made available to aid the victims always falls short of the real requirements.

For example, from January to March all the war victims benefited from only 304 bags of corn, 44 packages of miscellaneous clothing, and 720 liters of edible oil. The transportation problem is posed with the greatest severity for the Corrane administrative station.

During the 1990-91 agricultural campaign, the district distributed free of charge to people registered in the emergency program a total of 20 tons of corn seed, 14.5 tons of rice, 20 tons of peanuts, and 12 tons of nhemba beans, donated by the PESU [Emergency Program for Seeds and Agricultural Implements]. Another portion of this volume was sold to the other peasants.

Our source noted that Meconta district currently has no representative in the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters. This is expected to be achieved soon, with the appointment of someone else to replace the one previously serving. The latter was transferred to another district in Nampula Province for the convenience of the service.

### \* Social Welfare Agency to Increase Activities

91AF1042D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
13 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] The Mozambican Association for Family Development (Amodefa) will concentrate its efforts in the northern and central regions of the country under projects announced for this year, NOTICIAS has learned from a source in that group.

According to our source, the association's plan of action also includes maternal and infant health services to be integrated with the primary health care provided at the Malhangalene Health Center, as well as planned activities to be carried out at some factories in the city of Maputo to control the AIDS virus.

Amodefa will open new departments of information, communication, and education aimed at specific groups, such as military barracks, churches, cooperatives, and people displaced by the war.

Collaboration and coordination with other national and international organizations with a view to achieving the highest possible yield from its resources is part of Amodefa's program.

In carrying out these activities and other projects, NOTICIAS has learned, the northern and central regions of the country will be given priority.

Last year, Amodefa dedicated itself to providing primary health care to children and their mothers.

In terms of an exchange with other associations and other countries during 1990, Amodefa—realizing that as a young organization it needs to exchange experiences with other associations whose operations are better developed—has visited family planning associations in Tanzania and the Kingdom of Swaziland, where it had the opportunity to talk with leaders of those associations and acquire experiences in related areas.

Amodefa also received delegations from other countries last year. Among these were a delegation from the World Bank, which conducted a survey of the situation in this country and identified areas of cooperation with other organizations; and from the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, which worked with Amodefa and the Ministry of Health to develop a plan of action in the field of contraceptives.

The Amodefa source explained that due to their complexity, certain parts of its bylaws will be implemented over the long term.

The source added that anthropological studies are now underway, including research on initiation rites and behavior in the various regions of the country; on demographic phenomena such as age of marriage and human fertility; and on issues related to abortion and the Family Law. This investigative work is aimed at permitting full implementation of the bylaws of the Mozambican Association for Family Development.

### \* Effects of War on Two Provinces Analyzed

91AF1045A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
16, 17 Apr 91

[Article by Naftal Donaldo: "Where does the War End and Peace Begin?"]

[16 Apr 91 p 3]

[Text] When things are at a high or a low, when there is plenty or penury, fame sometimes takes on peculiar aspects. Because of the horrible effects of the war on the people, "Mugulama" [translation unknown] conferred an unprecedented fame on Zambezia. Paradoxically, in times of peace that province in the northeastern part of our country produces a third of Mozambican exports. But how can we prevent the development in future of other "mugulama" dramas in a Zambezia in which the specter of war still casts its shadow, and in a Manica where the combined results of drought and unrest still carry on an indiscriminate pogrom that has not occurred in this province for five years?

The province of Zambezia does not need an introduction: 2,973,960 inhabitants in a territory covering 103,127 sq km, with a density of approximately 29 persons per sq km, according to the data we compiled last week on the basis of the statistics of the Provincial Commissariat for Emergencies.

There are nine ports to attract ships of various types and payloads, 22 landing strips distributed throughout the 16 districts of the province, and railways and roads that increase the radius of operations following the resumption of security and repairs to roads, bridges, and convoy traffic routes.

During a working visit to that province last week by a governmental delegation and the World Food Program (WFP), our reporter confirmed that vast areas of the districts of Nicoadala, Namacurra, Maganjada Costa, Pebane, Gile, Alto Molocue, Gurue, Ile, Namarroi, and Mocuba are once again under government control.

Although it is true that people who have been liberated and have returned are already settled in lodging centers previously established by the district authorities, it is also true that there are still problems involved in providing assistance to those people.

For instance, we learned from a reliable source that up to last February, there were 318 aid stations in the entire province for 1,166,500 displaced persons, out of which 207,500 were self-sufficient. To these unfortunate compatriots are added 358,000 persons adversely affected by the war who directly or indirectly are passive agents.

Since production capacity and conditions have been reinstated in some rural zones, the people are abandoning the lodging centers and returning to their home land, that frequently still reveals the destructive rage of the people who occupied it, and is an expressive exhibition of the

barbarities that marked all the operations of the armed groups that the province has been teeming with.

In these administrative posts, there are no schools, clinics, shops, or stores where products can be traded, or infrastructure that will enable the peasants to return to the life style of useful and productive citizens.

Obviously, this endogenous migratory movement has caused upheavals in planning the distribution of food, farm products, and other donations from the international community, since frequently the people who leave the lodging centers scatter to areas to which access is difficult or impossible with the logistic, economic, and human resources available to the Emergency Program.

#### As Long as the War Continues...

Because of the concentration of "clean-up" combat operations in the southern and eastern part of the province, newly liberated places are emerging, such as Derre in Morrumbala district, and Campano in Mopela. Returning from Milange to Quelimane on the small Air Service International plane, we were bringing a peasant from Derre who was coming from Malawi, where he had left his wife and children who have been staying in that neighboring country as refugees ever since a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] attack. His trip to Zambezia's provincial capital was for the purpose of locating the other members of his family. Thousands of other Mozambican refugees in Malawi—there are as many living in refugee camps as there are "drifting around"—are ready to return to Mozambique, not only under the United Nations Contingency Plan (Tripartite Agreement between ACNUR [expansion not given], Mozambique, and Malawi), but also on their own.

This was confirmed by the administrator of Milange, Rafael Jose Manso, at the headquarters for that district bordering Malawi, shortly before we began touring the area that was occupied by Renamo from 26 September 1986 to 2 June 1988.

While the intensity of the war increased, so did the number of displaced persons. To attend to them, the logistics sector of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] in Zambezia divided the province into four regions to improve its service to the victims of the war.

Thus the region of Baixa Zambezia includes the districts of Nicoadala, Maganja da Costa, Mopela, and Morrumbala, and the people are supplied by roads because of the progressive advance of the FAM/FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces/Mozambican People's Liberation Forces] into the war theater.

From information gathered in Quelimane, we learned that the number of people needing international aid is estimated at 150,881, while Macuse/Nante, Inhassunge, and Micaune have 105,270 Mozambican citizens without food, clothing, medicine, seeds, or farm tools.

Although emergency goods can also be sent by sea and rivers, there is still a need for a military escort for Mopeia, Morrumbala, and Maganja da Costa, because of ambushes by armed bandits. Heavy vehicles of the DPCCN, CFM [Mozambican Railways], Boror, and Madal are helping transport goods to those southern and western districts of Zambezia.

As for the region of Pebane, it includes the district and administrative post of Bajone. The seat of Pebane, Mualama, and Bajone has a population of 182,314 souls without any international aid. To this number is added the 33,993 needy people in Naburi who deserve special treatment. Naburi has not received regular supplies because it is so complicated to reach it.

[17 Apr 91 p 1]

[Text] The DPCCN uses boats with a 60-ton capacity in Moma, and goes from there across the Mataquenha River to Tomeia and then to Naburi by tractor. Various things occur during this trip, including "losses" of goods, ambushes, and innumerable negative factors that have determined whether or not the goods reach their destination in time to meet the rural inhabitants' needs in terms of health, agriculture, education, and other emergency sectors, and rehabilitation and development.

But this is not true of the second region of Chinde, Luabo, and even Marrromeu (on the right bank of the Zambezi River in Sofala). The approximately 38,852 needy people are supplied for the most part by waterways, using government and private coastal ships and barges belonging to the Sena Sugar Estates. The region of Alta Zambezia, with its seat in Mocuba, serves as a pivotal point, with its axis in Mocuba, for supplying that town (75,656 people requiring aid), Lugela (54,068), Namarroi (17,666), Ile (132,316), and Alto-Molocue (90,664, with a tendency to triple as a result of military operations in Nintulo, Mualiljane, and Molumbo).

Gile and Alto-Ligonha are isolated in Zambezia province and are supplied via the "Tete Corridor." In a more detailed story to be published in one of our forthcoming issues, we will be reporting from Milange district.

These figures are of course not exact, nor do they reflect a stable situation. They are nonstatic values, and are subject to change as the endogenous and exogenous population moves around.

However, although this situation is recognized, developments have prevented us from having concrete data on national recipients of aid from the international community. This situation arises because the United Nations and the Mozambican Government have determined different categories of recipients of international aid.

Let us look at the cases of displaced persons, "affected persons," and recipients. In appeals launched by our



country's government, a "displaced person" refers to citizens who suffer directly from the effects of the war and are forcibly displaced from their land of origin and the place where they had settled and have no purchasing power since they are not involved in any productive activity. Therefore, they receive food and other sorts of aid for at least 18 months.

In principle, displaced persons in the provincial capitals and other main towns are excluded from this category of aid recipients, while the "affected persons" are persons who have not suffered direct consequences from the armed conflict, but have in one way or another also been passive victims of it.

But how does the Zambezia Emergency Commissariat (CPE) approach the problem of the food requirements of the people indirectly affected by the war in the province? If we bear in mind the fact that every person receives 350 grams of grain, 40 of beans, and 10 of cooking oil per day, we would arrive at the conclusion that the CPE theoretically needs 123.8 tons of grain, 13.7 of beans, and 3.9 of cooking oil for 982,710 people, although the number of "affected people" has reached the aforesaid 1,524,500 persons.

It soon becomes clear that there is a disparity between the number of persons needing food aid and the theoretical prospects for distributing these goods. Calculations cannot be accurate since, on the one hand, districts, towns, and administrative posts are being liberated—which means that there will be an increase in the number of people returning—and on the other hand the daily averages of people moving from Malawi to Zambezia are high.

But everything should not be viewed pessimistically. At the present time, various international aid organizations are operating in Zambezia, including the World Food Program (whose emergency coordinator, Lucia Ordonez, and her direct assistant, Pascoalina e Siria, were with us during this working visit), Action Aid, Aro Solidarity Group, CARE International, Mozambique's CARITAS, Catholic Aid Services, the Mozambican Christian Council, Eduaudo Mondlane Foundation, Air Service International, Friederich Ebert Foundation, the International Committee of the Red Cross, France's Doctors Without Borders, the Danish Cooperation Association (MS), the Mozambican Methodist Church, the Mozambican Red Cross, OXFAM [expansion not given] (Canada/Great Britain), Save the Children (Great Britain), Skillshare (SSA), and World Vision. (Conclusion)

#### \* Milange Recovering After Years of War

91AF1042E Maputo NOTICIAS  
in Portuguese 17 Apr 91 p 8

[Article by stringer Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] The district of Milange, in Zambezia Province in central Mozambique, is gradually returning to its status as a leading producer of tea. This development has taken

place since 1988, when the Armed Forces of Mozambique liberated it from the hands of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which had occupied that region for two years, causing about 50,000 of its citizens to flee to neighboring Malawi. Of these, 15,000 have returned voluntarily by their own means. It is expected that more Mozambicans who have taken refuge in that country will return to Mozambique as soon as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) gives the green light for repatriation of those people, who will be processed in groups of 10,000 phased out over three-month intervals, according to Rafael Jose Manso, Milange District administrator.

In late 1988 and early in 1989 the residents returned sporadically, rather than en masse. It could probably be said that Milange had a population of 8,000 in December 1989. That is understandable, because the radius within which people could safely move about was restricted. Armed operations were still going on in the area, and this hampered the process of settling the people on collective farms.

The beginning of 1990 saw people returning to Mozambique in much larger numbers, which is why there are now 26,500 people living in the district seat, Molumbo, Mongue, and Tenqua. According to information from local authorities and people who have recently returned voluntarily from Malawi, thousands of Mozambicans are interested in coming back to this country, particularly members of the religious sect known as Jehovah's Witnesses, who had sought refuge in that neighboring country in the wake of the violence in the district.

"We are expecting that any time now, the UNHCR will roof two warehouses, rebuild a health center in the transit site that we are going to set up, and guarantee that we will get tools and food for the initial periods," said the Milange district administrator.

It will take about 17 months for the first crops in Milange to be harvested, if you consider that the returnees will not only have to work in the fields, but also build their own houses. Planting usually starts on 1 September and crops are harvested in mid-April or early May, depending on the weather and other factors.

During the 1990/91 crop year, the district planted 1,050 hectares, or a half hectare per family, but despite the fertility of the soil and the efforts put forth by the farmers, Administrator Manso is afraid that the resulting production will not solve all the problems of the residents in his jurisdiction. He supported his statement by saying: "In February and March last year, we had no supplementary food supplies, and yet we had to feed about 15,000 people who had just arrived, due to the disruption in stocks. We did not receive food until a few days ago. How do you think the people survived without food during those two months?" Manso asked.

The shortage of food led to centrifugal population movements. The needy were forced to ask for help from others who had grown food on land outside the radius of the

district seat, and this caused other kinds of problems resulting from the difficulties associated with failure to meet the goals set for the crop year. The district has planted 3,735 hectares this year.

In addition, all three of Emocha's [Mozambican Tea Enterprise] factories have been completely destroyed. The company is now simply trying to maintain the tea plantation. There are prospects for setting up a factory in Milange in a joint venture with a foreign company.

The Milange administrator told the delegation from the World Food Program—headed by Lucia Echeopar, coordinator of that UN emergency agency—and the journalists who were also present that the scheduled opening of an office of Banco de Mozambique yesterday, 16 April, could help solve some of the difficulties faced by the tea enterprise, whose approximately 400 workers sometimes go a long time without receiving their wages, owing to the centralization of institutional procedures in Maputo.

#### Life Gradually Returning to Normal

It is hard to imagine a district as important as Milange being without transportation. The administrator himself gets around on foot and lives in a building that has no doors or windows, and only part of a roof. The walls testify to the tough battles that were fought to retake the district.

To get from the airport to the district seat, we rode in an armored attack vehicle belonging to the "Commandos" who are protecting the town and making progress in the interior of the district in reestablishing the peace and security needed by the tens of residents in the region.

Even with the difficulties that the Milange community is facing, life goes on. During the 1990 school year, the school system received 1,436 students, from first to fifth grade, and promoted 947 of them. To justify this low rate of promotions, Administrator Manso stressed that students in Milange are in a difficult situation, and the same is true of the teachers. There are now 38 teachers in Milange; some are returned former teachers, while others were sent directly from Quelimane.

The shortage of notebooks, books, pens, pencils, blackboards, chalk, and other school supplies also helped keep the number of students promoted below desirable levels. This year, Milange's goal is to enroll 1,700 students, but actually there are 2,037 children who should be in school.

The adult literacy and education program served 740 students in 1990, but this year only 240 are expected. This sudden drop in enrollment is due to the fact that the students are drawn from among the recently arrived contingent, whose waking hours are all spent building their houses and doing the farming.

The district has a health clinic headed by medical agent Orlando Luis Lequechane, along with two nurses from

the Mother and Child Service, and about three or four nursing professionals. The clinic serves an average of 2,300 patients a month.

Electricity, which was restored about a month ago from Malawi under SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference] agreements covering the supply of electric power to Mozambican districts along the border with that neighboring country, will play a prominent role in the Milange Health Center, including the new building being constructed with help from a British NGO [nongovernmental organization], the Save the Children Fund.

This organization has helped rebuild Milange by sending nails, corrugated sheets of zinc for roofing, lumber, and cement to the education, health, and agriculture infrastructures. The associations of tailors, tinsmiths, and sawmill workers have also benefitted, and are continuing to receive assistance from that NGO.

#### \* 'Naparama' Activities in Zambezia Described

91AF1062A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
2 May 91 p 3

[Text] Although local authorities downplay "Naparama," "Parama," or "Barama," the phenomenon does exist, and it has deep roots in many parts of Zambezia Province. People regard "Naparama" along with pertinent actions of the Mozambique Army as factors contributing to pacification in many areas of the province. During a recent stay in the Gile district of northern Zambezia, we talked with some followers of "Naparama." They belonged to a platoon that turned up in the district seat while escorting a group of 100 displaced and needy persons. The group from the Etaka area in the district of Pebane had left home to seek donations from the "Emergency."

Heading the platoon of more than 20 "Naparama" youths was "Commander" Joaquim Vinte, known simply as "Commander" Vinte in "Naparama" military circles.

Joaquim Vinte appeared to be over 45 years old. He said he received political and military indoctrination upon enlisting in the "Peoples Militias" many years ago. Later, with the resurgence of armed banditry in the village where he lived, he saw action as a militia member.

The "Naparama" phenomenon developed soon after military reverses in Zambezia forced thousands to flee their home areas as refugees. This was when "Commander" Vinte stepped forward for "vaccination" in order to combat the armed bandits.

In Gile the platoon answered questions about "Naparama" weapons with a display of knives and daggers wrapped in the skins of unrecognized animals. Around his neck and wrists "Commander" Vinte wore strings of objects made of bone. He was armed with a short stubby dagger.

"Commander" Vinte countered skepticism about the effectiveness of such puny weapons against modern AKMs, mortars, and now bazookas by saying that they worked. "We have already killed many of our enemies with them," he said. "When they fire on us, we never get down and crawl. Rather than hide, we continue to stand by our spears. We dodge the bullets and advance towards the place the enemy bullets are coming from. The bullets never touch us, and if the enemy flees at our advance, we chase them. Those who do not surrender we kill, but many "matsangas" [another name for members of Renamo] have surrendered."

Asked what "Naparama" does with captured firearms and bandits, Joaquim Vinte said everything taken from the enemy is handed over to the Armed Forces of Mozambique.

He described his "company" as a force of 128 "vaccinated" troops from Etaka. He replied to a question about clashes with units of the Armed Forces by saying this had happened just once since operations began in the area. Without going into detail, he called the encounter an accident. It occurred when a Mozambique Army unit mistook a "Naparama" group Vinte was with for a group of armed bandits.

Despite heavy fighting, none of Vinte's comrades died. However, he noted that they die if they violate the rules and teachings passed on at the time of "vaccination." For example, it is against the rules to "appease" (duck) in combat. No one must ever turn his back on the enemy or flee. If a follower of "Naparama" does these things, he loses his "invulnerability" to bullets and can even fall victim to a stray shot, Vinte said.

He stressed that there have been no repetitions of the clash with the Mozambique Army. "We know that the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] styles of attack differ from those of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]," he explained.

In response to a question, Joaquim Vinte talked about Manuel Antonio who is said to have died and come back to life precisely to combat the armed bandits. "The grand 'Naparama' is traveling all over Zambezia sizing up our present situation. He has already been in our area."

When asked about the goals of the "Naparama" unit under his leadership, Vinte said: "We are the offspring of the people. When we go on the attack, it is in self-defense. We got fed up with being robbed and killed, and we organized to defend ourselves. For example, when the bandit fled Etaka, the people returned and grew millet on the collective farms. But there is still famine so we came here for produce."

The population of Etaka, some 50 km from Gile, abandoned their home area with a "Naparama" platoon from the region as an escort. When they reached the Gile district seat, the refugees were still in a state of virtual nudity. The sacks and rags worn by women and children barely covered the private part of the body.

The band of more than 100 uprooted and needy people took over 36 hours to journey the 50 km from Etaka to Gile. There they got a few kilos of millet. The amount was determined according to the national consumption rate that is supposed to prevail until more of the grain is eventually distributed.

#### \* Beira Beset by Tanzanian Criminal Elements

91AF1042F Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
18 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] For some months now, the city of Beira has been experiencing an influx of Tanzanians so great as to be considered significant. Indeed, "the question of the Tanzanians" has in recent weeks become a subject of conversation in this capital of Sofala Province, as alarming incidents are described by those who have experienced them, especially people who frequent the "dumba-nengue" [black market]—or "tchungamoio," as it is called locally.

People contacted by reporters from our Beira bureau, who asked to remain anonymous, complained that they have been victims of muggings committed at night by these individuals. NOTICIAS has learned from reports that these persons, Tanzanians, have gained the direct or indirect cooperation of Mozambicans, who act as their "guides."

Several weeks ago, this newspaper expressed an interest in doing a story that would be supplemented by information from officials responsible for receiving, identifying, disembarking, or repatriating the Tanzanians (depending on the case), but our efforts were in vain. We were told that this is a "secret and delicate" subject.

In the course of the contacts we made, we approached four branches of the Defense and Security Forces and found out that the Protection Police is the only authority that can provide any information on these Tanzanians.

Meanwhile, and coincidentally, some days after we had made a contact possibly leading to an interview with the Immigration Police, "a peaceful operation to find and capture the Tanzanians" was launched by a large group of Protection Police agents against one of the Tanzanians' customary hideouts, i.e., the "Altairi," an old, rotted, fishing boat located at "Beira-Terrance."

It is not known, however, what led our police officials to make such a decision, since those Tanzanians had lived in Beira for several months—legally, we were informed, since otherwise they would have been immediately sent back. "Under the law, if they were illegal immigrants, they would not have been authorized to disembark from the ship that brought them here," a source explained to us.

#### Reasons for Emigrating

The Tanzanians, who usually travel in the holds of merchant vessels, have been using the Sofala provincial



capital as a transit point. There they await similar means of transportation, and possibly use the same methods, to reach Europe.

These individuals who, according to investigations by the Mozambican authorities, usually call themselves "sailors," always use the port of Beira because they know it is frequented by ships from Europe, where they believe there are many opportunities to work and travel.

An official source told this newspaper that "these Tanzanians who are seen in the city of Beira may not have arrived through the port of Beira." According to her, the illegals who usually come through the port of Beira are deported. Also according to this same source, those people began their emigration from the Kenyan port of Mombasa (since it is the busiest port, it is easy to get into the holds), or by crossing the border at the Rovuma River into Cabo Delgado.

#### **Need for More Effective Police**

At any rate, Mozambican citizens who are on the streets at night (returning home from places of amusement) are concerned about the fact that, not only must they contend with criminal elements (murderers and thieves), but also with a wave of Tanzanians who, as several have described to us, "go around in large groups at night, armed with knives."

"We need to have foot patrolmen in every block, properly identified and armed in modern fashion, as well as jeeps equipped to make regular patrols through all the neighborhoods and manned by policemen who have been faultlessly prepared and are conscious of the nature of their duties and their civic importance. In short, there is proof of the need for changes so that we have a rapid, well-trained, vigilant police force that is ready to act at any moment to protect the public," many readers told us.

Other citizens asked the question that now bothers so many of them: "If we are attacked on the street or at home, who can protect us? What effective means is there to drive out the criminals? Are the taxes we pay not enough to bring about a new attitude on the part of the police?"

It will be remembered that last year, during a conversation with the director of an elementary school in Maquinino near the CFM [Mozambique Railroad] Center, we learned through an item given prominence in the press about the problems (which went on for months until the police launched a major operation) caused by Tanzanian delinquents who harassed teachers and students at that school.

#### **\* North Korean Ambassador Praises Friendly Ties**

91AF1042A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
15 Apr 91 p 6

[Excerpt] The Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Li Jong, expressed the desire to see the present relations of friendship and cooperation in the

cultural, economic, and political fields between his country and the Republic of Mozambique become increasingly stronger.

The head of the [North] Korean diplomatic mission in Maputo was speaking on Friday in the Mozambican capital at a ceremony that marked the 79th birthday of the president of the DPRK, Kim Il Sung, which occurs today. Present as invited guests at the ceremony, which served to demonstrate, once again, the friendly relationship between the peoples of the two countries, were leaders of some organizations of the masses, most prominently the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP), represented by its secretary general, Julio Braga.

After expressing his profound appreciation to the Frelimo [Mozambican Liberation Front] party and the Mozambican Government for their support of the reunification of the Korean peninsula, which was divided 45 years ago, Li Jong praised the efforts of the Mozambican people in their struggle to pacify the country and build a new society.

"I wish the Mozambican people success in their battle to build a new Mozambique and win a lasting peace in this country, in light of the peace initiatives taken by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique," the DPRK ambassador said in Maputo.

In his speech, the Korean ambassador emphasized the qualities of the [North] Korean leader, saying that all the successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and in the construction are "brilliant results of the correct leadership of Kim Il Sung." [passage omitted]

#### **\* Passenger, Cargo Ship Built in PRC Arrives**

91AF1052B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
29 Apr 91 p 3

[Text] The ship Metangula, which was recently built by the PRC under the terms of an agreement signed with our country in 1988, has been in the port of Maputo for about a week, according to what NOTICIAS has learned from a source in the Transmaritime firm, which will operate the vessel.

The ship, which is designed to carry both passengers and cargo, has a capacity of 300 passengers and 300 metric tons of cargo and carries an estimated cost of 57 billion meticals, including the crew that will operate it for two and a half years and the spare parts.

At the moment, the vessel is at the coastal shipping terminal in the port of Maputo to be inspected, since it was towed here, according to our source.

He added that the vessel is able to tie up in any port in the country, something which the Star of the Sea could not do, and that it has four cabins (classes A through D) as well as on-board medical services with a physician in attendance.



When asked by our reporters whether the ship *Metangula* was going to replace the *Star of the Sea*, our source answered no, saying that the arrival of the former and the suspension of service by the latter was purely a coincidence—the *Star of the Sea* had been operating experimentally as a charter service, and it had turned out that chartering was not profitable.

**\* Limpopo Corridor: Portion To Be Repaired**

91AFI053E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
1 May 91 p 8

[Text] The total rehabilitation of the section of railroad between Chokwe and Chicualacuala, included in the "Limpopo Corridor" project, will be completed in August of this year. Our reporter was informed of this by engineer Anibal Manave, assistant director of the Southern Improvement Brigade.

Anibal Manave remarked that the work on replacing the wooden ties with concrete ones on the aforementioned section, as well as on the initial ballasting, has already been completed.

As he noted, only minor finishing jobs remain at present, such as the welding, the line coupling, and the final ballasting, for example.

Manave stressed that the completion of the rehabilitation of the Chokwe-Maputo railway line is set for March of next year.

Commenting generally on the "Limpopo Corridor" rehabilitation project, which began in 1987 in the southern part of the country, Anibal Manave admitted that the work suffered a considerable delay of two months. He emphasized that the situation is now under control.

He cited the acts of sabotage and destabilization instigated by Renamo [National Resistance Movement], particularly on the Maputo-Chokwe section, as being the underlying cause of the aforementioned delay. "It is surmountable insofar as we are concerned," he commented.

Other factors, such as the irregular supply of sand for concrete ties, the lack of ballast cars, and logistical problems that were experienced, have been completely overcome since the conference held last March with the donors.

The source remarked: "The only problem that is hindering the normal progress of the corridor rehabilitation work is associated with the barbaric action of the Renamo forces."

Engineer Anibal Manave claims that, to date, 400 of the 534 km comprising the Limpopo line have been rehabilitated. He added that efforts are under way aimed at completing the work.

As for the request for \$5 million made by the Mozambican authorities to the donors in March, intended for maintenance of the Limpopo line, that official said that a positive response has been received. He observed that the process of channeling the funds is currently taking place.

Anibal Manave explained: "There is no problem with regard to convertible currency since the last conference held with the donors. We are just struggling with the metal shortage, and the Mozambique Railroads lack sufficient funds for all the projects that are under way."

According to Manave, as an alternative source the Mozambique Railroads have resorted to the issue of treasury bonds to complete the "Limpopo Corridor" rehabilitation project.

He claimed that the provision of over 45 ballast cars has already been ensured, based on financing made available by the European Economic Community, "because a bidding competition for this purpose will be opened in June by the EEC."

It should be noted that the "Limpopo Corridor" rehabilitation work was begun with financing in the amount of \$150 million, provided by various international agencies. It included a portion in national currency granted by the Bank of Mozambique for a five-year period.

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